The Literary Digest

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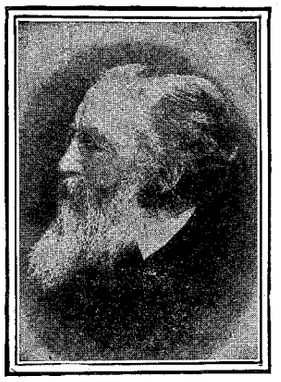

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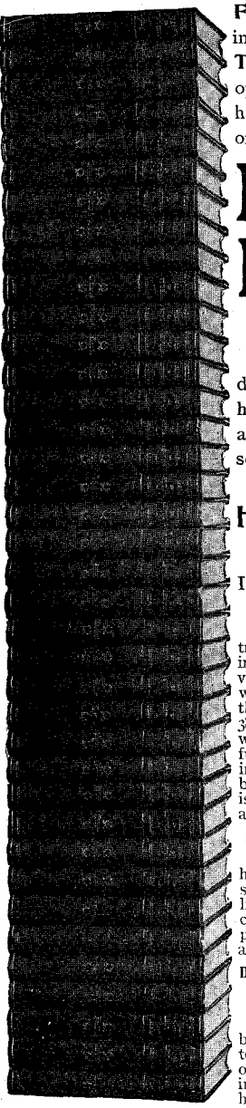

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

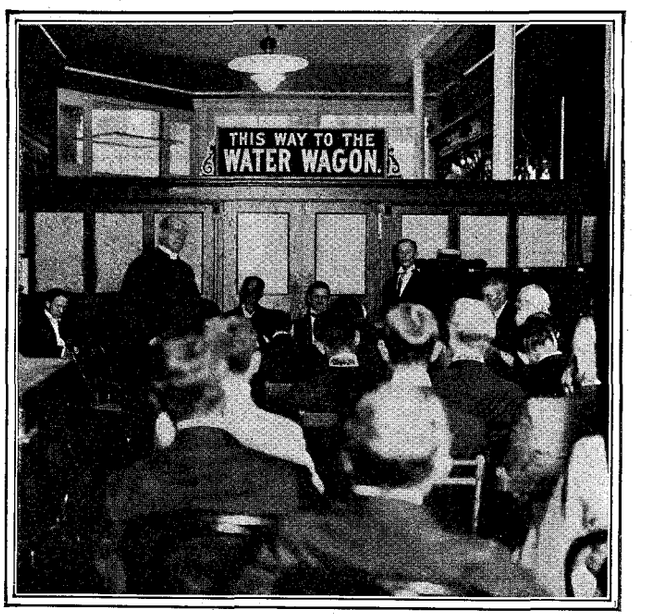
A SALOON OPENED BY A BISHOP.

AN effort "to put out a fire by adding fuel" is the way a member of the Anti-Saloon League stigmatizes the effort to decrease drunkenness in New York City by opening a new kind of drinking-place. The new resort, known as "The Subway Tavern," is located at the junction of Bleecker and Mulberry streets, and is intended to be a clean and wholesome place where a man who drinks will feel impelled to drink little rather than much, where the beverages will be the best of their kind at moderate price, and where every influence will discourage rather than induce drunkenness. The tavern ran quietly during July, but was brought under the full glare of publicity on Tuesday of last week, when it was "dedicated" by Bishop Potter, who made an address and led the audience in singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The bar is located in the rear part of the tavern, while the front is occupied by a soda-water fountain, where beer is also served. The soda-fountain bears the placard:

> BEER
> Served at this Fount.
> GOOD SODA WATER and GOOD BEER ARE EQUALLY HARMLESS IF TAKEN TEMPERATELY.

The tavern is an attempt to carry out in this country an idea already tried in England by Earl Grey and other temperance workers, who have been trying to win drinkers away from the low groggeries by providing better and less vicious drinking-places. Bishop Potter declared in the course of his address that the opening of the tavern was "in many respects the greatest social movement New York has ever known." He said further:

"Into the large question of public and private ownership of drinking-places I do not wish to enter. Earl Grey's society holds one idea, however, which was the gift of genius. Under the Gottenburg system, which prevails in Norway and Sweden, all liquors are sold by the State, and the employees get a percentage of the profits. In the English taverns established under the Earl Grey system the manager also gets a percentage, but only on the tea,



BISHOP POTTER OPENING THE "SUBWAY TAVERN."

The "water wagon" sign is over the door to the front room, where women can obtain beer at the soda fountain.

coffee, or milk which he sells. If he sells you brandy, he gets no percentage. There you have the most potential motive of personal profit, which leads the manager to discourage the drinking of strong beverages.

"In this New York, for which you are responsible as I am, we find a multitude trained in various ways. Especially to be considered is the multitude of men who toil. What is to become of them? When I am through with my work and have no other place to go, I can drop into one of my clubs. I am a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, and half a dozen other clubs.

"But the man who lives in two rooms with his wife and five children, where is he to turn? By inevitable necessity, to the saloon. And if you place the saloon under the ban, you make it one of the most tragic or comic failures in history.

"Are you going to make the conditions of the saloon or what it stands for so excruciatingly bad that the man can not go without losing his self-respect? If you do, you are going to make it so it must drag him into the mud. The temperance question is as far from solution now as it was twenty years ago, with the addition that false methods have bred a large amount of hypocrisy."

Joseph Johnson, Jr., the manager, explained that the tavern is "an experiment for the purpose of lessening the evils of intemperance." He went on:

"Only the purest drinks will be sold. While the prices will be the same as in other saloons, the quality will be better. The stockholders, most of whom are members of the City Club, will

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take profits on a $10,000 capitalization up to 5 per cent. a year. All profits over that sum will go into a fund to establish similar drinking-places in various parts of the city."

Mr. Johnson says in a letter to the New York *Sun*, in reply to the critics of his scheme:

"May I ask these critics whether, in considering the temperance problem, they acknowledge the existence of the 13,000 places in New York City where strong drink is sold. Let me ask further, whether they believe there is any possibility of legislating them out of existence; and still further whether, law or no law, men are going to stop drinking. Is it not true that saloons exist and that men drink? Will not, then, our extremist friends allow me to wrestle with the condition? I shall leave them to wrestle with the theory.

"I shall be happy if they shall come into the Subway Tavern and snatch the bibulous away from the bar into the pale of teetotalism. But I shall be unhappy if they interfere with my work of snatching the bibulous away from indecency, immorality, and depravity. Are there to be no helping hands extended to the climbers half-way up the hillside of continence? In the name of all the wretches in all the groggeries who drink that the proprietor may grow rich as they grow poor, I beg that I may be permitted to help them if I can. I may not raise them to the throne where the pure hand of absolutism would deign to touch them, but I may just raise them to their feet, so that they may walk toward the dizzy height of perfection. . . . . .

"I have nothing but sympathy with the Christian and other societies that urge men not to drink at all. But again, I ask, what is to become of the vast army that do drink? Must they drink drunk or drink sober? Must they drink in indecency or in wholesome environments? Must they drink in debauches or in sane and cheerful friendliness?"

Clergymen of all denominations are criticizing Bishop Potter in the severest terms for his part in this affair. Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Delaware, chairman of the National Church Temperance Society, expresses himself in a newspaper interview as "surprised and grieved" at the bishop's action; and Robert Graham, secretary of the society, remarks that "there can be no two opinions about the danger of a place of this sort which is sanctioned by high-church authorities leading young men into temptation." "The more respectable a saloon is made the more dangerous it becomes," argues a Trenton pastor; and a colored clergyman observes: "That a saloon may be conducted in an orderly manner does not reduce the effect of alcohol on the human body, or its ultimate effect on the mental and moral nature." Rev. Father Peter J. O'Rourke, of St. Louis, says: "When ministers of the gospel open saloons in the metropolis of the country, where drunkenness is a curse of the people, I do not think we have anything to say out here. We are speechless."

Hugh Dolan, president of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association, disapproves the bishop's course. He says in an interview:

"Why in the devil's name did the bishop want to go down to that saloon. Does it mean that he actually approves of the place? Yes, he must, if he opened the festivities with singing and closed them with a prayer.

"He ain't doing any good by that. He can't help the cause of temperance that way. Priests, bishops, and ministers ought to stay away from saloons. Meddling only does harm. They should attend to their own business. Let 'em preach against the saloon if they want to. When they go into them, they lead lots of weak ones with them.

"I don't want to say anything against the Subway Tavern, but you can get drunk there just as quickly as you can at my bar."

The daily newspapers are divided in their opinion of the experiment. It is regarded with considerable favor by the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and *Herald*, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Times*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Boston *Transcript*. Says *The Transcript*:

"It has been supposed by advocates of total abstinence that the quickest and most certain way to drive men from the drinking-saloon was to lower its character and surroundings; but it does not appear that unscreened windows and the removal of tables (at which the drinker could sit and drink like a civilized being, instead of having to stand up at the bar and gulp it down as a dog does his dinner) have shut up the saloons or stopped men from visiting them. As a matter of fact, the degrading program has failed utterly; and it is time that something was attempted in an opposite direction. The question which presses is not as to the abolition of the drinking habit. The time may come when breweries and distilleries will have become things of the past, but we can hardly expect to see that time in our day. We may come to the vegetarian diet too. But there is no reason to suppose that people will not continue to use meat and alcoholic stimulants for many years of the future. If the popular taste for alcoholic drinks can be kept under and in subjection, can be regulated, by unobjectionable and uplifting means, why is it not well to make use of those means, even if they do not go to the root of the matter, as we individually may see it, and seek to abolish the drink evil altogether and all at once? Why may we not hope, if the Subway Tavern prove a success in the way intended, that the reform will extend to other and all saloons, and so have a widespread influence for good? At any rate, the experiment is well worth trying."

Other papers, such as the New York *Evening Mail*, the Philadelphia *North American*, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and the New York *Sun*, have less faith in the success of the enterprise. *The Sun* makes this comment:

"Bishop Potter said in his dedicatory address that as he belonged to several clubs at which liquor is sold, where he could go to 'spend a social evening,' he wanted to make 'the saloon better and more attractive to the poor man who can not go to a club.' But we never heard complaints from poor men that the saloons already existing are not good enough and attractive enough for them. Usually they are the most attractive places in their neighborhoods; and the beverages sold to them, as frequent analysis has shown, are as good as those at the bishop's clubs, so far as concerns their effects.

"The bishop wants to do the poor man good; but, naturally enough, he is ignorant of the liquor saloon business. Actually, its least need is of such attractiveness to custom as he imagines is required. The saloon is too attractive already, in the view of its enemies, for the seductions it offers are increased the more inviting it is made.

"Bishop Potter and his fellow philanthropists can start out with one well-established fact as a basis. It is that people go to a liquor saloon to get a drink and not simply 'to spend a social evening.' If the drink suits their taste and the price is satisfactory, the saloon serves for the main purpose of its being. Another fact is that the capital invested in the business, many millions of dollars, already offers as great inducements in the way of what is called 'the poor man's club' as the patrons of saloons want and would use.

"The experiment of the new saloon is not promising. It is made to create an artificial demand rather than to supply a real demand, and when its novelty has worn off, its custom is likely to fall away."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* also predicts failure. It says:

"There is no reason to suppose the masses of saloon patrons desire or will visit such a place. The restraints of respectability and the refining influences of art do not appeal to their tastes. On the contrary, after the appetite for liquor has fairly mastered them, as it does sooner or later in the cases of a majority of those who support the saloons, restraint and respectability and refinement become obnoxious and repellent. That is not the first time by any means that the experiment under consideration has been tried; but it has never gained any vogue and, probably, it never will."

The Philadelphia *North American* admits that "some unfortunates will be drawn away from the vicious resorts," but, it asks, "how about those who are naturally repelled by such places, but will be tempted to drink by the alluring invitation of the bishop's esthetic rum-shop?" The Indianapolis *Sentinel* remarks that it sees very little difference between the Subway Tavern "and any other respectable drinking-place."

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EFFECT OF STRIKES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

THE meat strike, the Fall River strike, the threatened anthracite strike, and other smaller labor troubles are regarded by some papers as so many bad omens for the party in power. "Intelligent Republicans," the Washington *Post* (Ind.) believes, "can not view existing conditions without serious apprehension." Some papers, like *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), throw out the suggestion that the meat and coal magnates and other capitalists who feel a coldness toward the President have incited these strikes to embarrass his campaign; while others think that the President's interference in the coal strike has encouraged the labor-unions to strike at this critical time in his fortunes in the hope that he will feel impelled by political considerations to come to their rescue. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) imagine the President as eager to step in, but restrained by his new program of posing as "safe and sane."

THE PROSPECT OF A MEAT FAMINE DOESN'T WORRY EVERYBODY.
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Post*.

Thus far there has been no sign that the President has any intention to interfere, and the newspapers of his own party are advising him to keep hands off. Thus the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says, in reference to the meat strike:

"The President has nothing to gain from essaying the rôle of a peacemaker in a contest that was continued under such unusual circumstances after a settlement had once been reached, and he has much to lose in possible loss of prestige, and even humiliation, to which the ill-advised attitude of the strikers or the irritated attitude of the employers might, in certain contingencies, subject him.

"Mr. Roosevelt will present a further demonstration of the qualities of a level-headed executive if he gives this strike a wide berth."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) says similarly:

"No conditions of the character attending the anthracite strike confront us as a result of the strike of butchers and meat handlers. While meat is a staple article of diet and trade, it is not essential to life. Some persons live entirely without it. Many indulge in it sparingly, and all could exist without it. At the mere suggestion that there might be a meat famine many families began to dispense with its use as food to such an extent that meat dealers in this and other cities have reported a great falling-off in the demand for that product. So there is now no such emergency threatening the health as well as comfort of the people as existed during the anthracite strike.

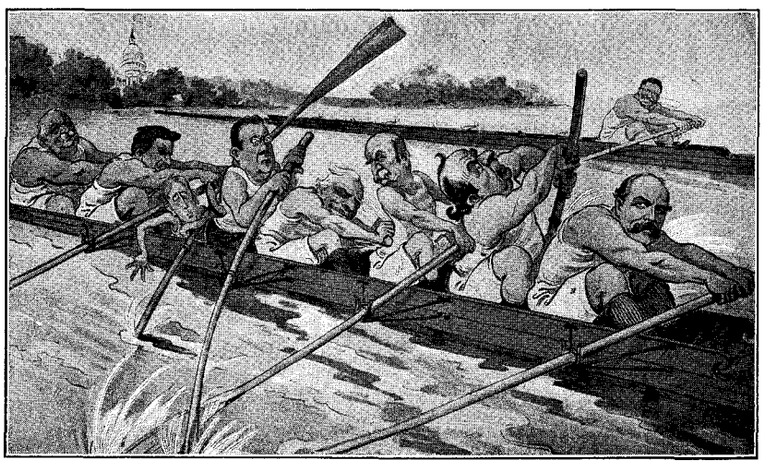
"Further, the attempt to drag the President into this controversy at this time would be open to the suspicion that it had a

A TICKLISH THING TO TACKLE.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

political motive behind it. Certainly in view of the absence of any crisis threatening the welfare of the whole people, and the absence of any legitimate functions in the Presidential office warranting action on the part of the President, and considering the political conditions of the time, it is not to be expected that the President, even if requested to act, will consent to do so."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks that if the trusts are fomenting labor troubles for the purpose of defeating Mr. Roosevelt, they will fail. To quote:

"This paper is very frank to say that it has no desire to see union labor voting for President Roosevelt on the ground that he is a friend of union labor as against any other. We want union labor, as non-union labor, and all other citizens of the United States, to vote for Mr. Roosevelt on the broad, sound ground that he is the friend of the general American public, and that he has at heart and strives to accomplish the best good for the largest number of his fellow citizens. There is some ground for suspicion that trust and other corporation influences, embittered against Mr. Roosevelt, are deliberately fomenting labor troubles, in the hope of creating a trade-union sentiment against the President, his Administration, and the Republican party. The whole subject considered from that viewpoint and no other, we find the statement of the general organizer of the Federation of Labor against Mr. Gassaway Davis interesting and significant. He declares that nothing which the trusts or the managers of Judge Parker's cam-



A TIGHT RACE AHEAD.
STROKE PARKER—"Now then, boys, get together!"
—Keppler in *Puck*.

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paign can do will convince the organized labor of this country that one of its most implacable enemies is not the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

"If the coal barons and the meat monopolists and other trust interests that have declared war against Mr. Roosevelt should undertake to manipulate a debauch of strikes for the purpose of confusing the real issues of this campaign, we dare say they will discover that they have squandered their genius and their money on an enterprise which will delude none of the elements which the trust power daily seeks to excite to a suicidal conflict with the policy of President Roosevelt."

A CRISIS IN TRADES-UNION MORALS.

THE past two years, Miss Jane Addams claims, afford undoubted evidence of a reaction of public feeling against the cause of organized labor. Miss Addams is a well-known writer on social and political reform, and as head resident of the social settlement of Hull House, Chicago, has studied the problems of labor among the workers themselves. She finds evidence of the alleged change of sentiment in the increasing number of employers' associations; in the acute exasperation exhibited by many manufacturers whose attitude previously was one of friendly neutrality; in the reiterated assertion that it is impossible to extend business operations in the present state of the labor market; and in the popular recognition of the non-union man as the "modern hero," and of his sufferings as those of the martyr.

Miss Addams, who discusses the subject in *The North American Review* (August), accounts for this reaction in public sentiment by the theory that trades-unionism in America is passing through a difficult transitional stage, a moment of moral crisis, during which it suffers for the indiscretions of the younger and undisciplined unions. Developing this idea, she writes:

"This transition is especially difficult just now, for, during this last period of prosperity, trades-unions have increased enormously in numbers; the State Federation of Minnesota, for instance, reports an increase of six hundred per cent. in one year. The well-established unions have also been flooded by new members who are not yet assimilated and disciplined, and they have further been beset and carried off their feet by that unrest which impels us all to hasten if we would avail ourselves of the advantages which prosperity affords. 'If we don't get things now, when they are going, we won't get them at all,' is often said by workingmen, and the expression voices that sense of unseemly haste which characterizes the entire community.

"During this period of extraordinary growth, the labor movement has naturally attracted to itself hundreds of organizations which are yet in their infancy, and exhibit all the weakness of 'group morality.' This doubtless tends to a conception of moral life which is as primitive as that which controlled the beginnings of patriotism, when the members of the newly conscious nation considered all those who were outside as possible oppressors and enemies, and were loyal only toward those whom their imaginations regarded as belonging to the national life. . . . . .

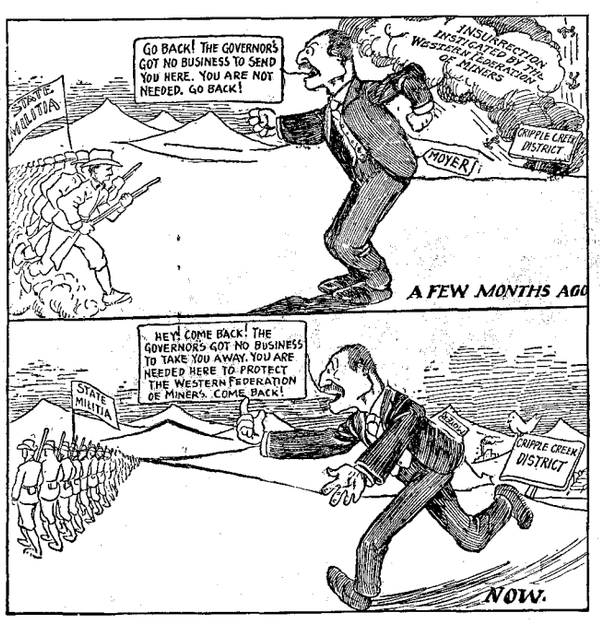
"This stage of trades-unionism is full of war phraseology, with its 'pickets' and 'battle-grounds,' and is responsible for the most serious mistakes of the movement. The sense of group loyalty holds trades-unionists longer than the normal period of development, doubtless because of the constant accretions of those who are newly conscious of its claims. It is strong enough to overcome astonishing difference of race and tradition, but becomes a veritable stumbling-block.

"Those Chicago strikes which during the last few years have been most notably characterized by disorder and the necessity for police interference, have almost universally been inaugurated by the newly organized unions. They have called to their aid the older organizations, and the latter have entered into the struggle often under protest and obviously against their best interests."

The frequent difficulties about breach of contract, states Miss Addams, arise from the lack of business training on the part of the younger unions. Until he joins the union the workingman has had nothing to do with contracts. "None of his relations in life, altho they are often continuous and stable, depend for their continuity and stability upon contracts between himself and other people"—with the possible exception, the writer admits, of his marriage contract. Another critical feature of the situation, Miss Addams goes on to say, is the fact that American trades-unions are receiving their first lessons in business at a moment of unusual business corruption. She finds another danger in the political situation existing in all the large cities. The charge is made by certain "old-time" trades-unionists, says Miss Addams, that the civil-service regulations have turned out of office a number of adroit politicians, who, finding "nothing doing" in politics, have turned their attention to "grafting" among trades-unions.

In conclusion, the writer does not commit herself to any very optimistic view of the situation. We quote again as follows:

"One would be glad to believe that this crisis of corruption is


GO BACK! THE GOVERNOR'S GOT NO BUSINESS TO SEND YOU HERE. YOU ARE NOT NEEDED. GO BACK!
INSURRECTION INSTIGATED BY THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS
STATE MILITIA
MOYER
CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT
A FEW MONTHS AGO
HEY! COME BACK! THE GOVERNOR'S GOT NO BUSINESS TO TAKE YOU AWAY. YOU ARE NEEDED HERE TO PROTECT THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS. COME BACK!
STATE MILITIA
MOYER
CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT
NOW.

MOYER THEN AND MOYER NOW.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

MAN IN THE TREE—"Now I guess I can climb down and get to work."
—Johnson in the Denver, *Times*.

PEACE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

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but a passing one in the labor movement, as we try to persuade ourselves that it is ephemeral in politics and business, 'a mere incident in the triumph of industrial progress.' Trades-unionists have, indeed, an unusual opportunity for ultimate honesty of administration, for collective bargaining must in the end be public bargaining, involving as it does hundreds of men. . . . . .

"The hope of trades-unions lies in the sheer necessity for the public discussion of their affairs, for it is hard to overestimate how far mere publicity makes for morality, and in the fact that the earliest trade organizations have committed the entire movement to that growing concern for a larger and more satisfying life for every man, for, rightly or wrongly, among us all the belief daily strengthens that whatever has for its object the increased value of the universal life is thereby certified as legitimate. Whether organized labor in America will make its business adjustment and still keep this object in view, whether it will safely pass through the present crisis of transition and temptation, no one can as yet state with any degree of certainty."

PROSPERITY BY STATISTICS.

PEOPLE who have been laboring under the impression that the increasing cost of living is a burden will feel relieved at once, remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), by learning from the latest bulletin of the Bureau of Labor that while the cost of living has advanced, wages have advanced still faster. "If there is a householder whose personal experience has brought him to a contrary conclusion," says *The Post*, "he can readily convince himself of his error by reading the July bulletin." Some of the opposition papers, however, regard the issue of this bulletin at this time as a Republican attempt to bolster up the claim that the country is prosperous, a claim that they promptly deny. Why, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), every housekeeper knows that living expenses have increased twice as much as the government report would indicate; and the Houston *Post* (Dem.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) point to the strikes and wage reductions in several large industries as proof that wages are not on the increase. "If the great mass of workers were in an increasingly larger command of the means of buying," argues the latter journal, "why, then, did the purchasing begin to halt; why did the consumption of commodities begin to fall off; and why did production begin to manifest those overproductive tendencies which have lately become so marked as to bring on contraction of work and reductions of wages and forces employed?"

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), after commenting at length on the increased cost of living, observes that "there is no party promise of relief in case of Judge Parker's election, but the argument will no doubt make votes on the accepted theory that bad times always hurt the party in power—at least these figures are an effective answer to bounding Republican talk about widespread prosperity due to the tariff."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), however, suggests that the Democrats might go on and "assert that American wage-earners are spending 97 or 107 per cent. more upon their families than they were in the last Democratic Administration, when many of them could not spend anything." And it adds that the wage-earning voters "will not again give an opportunity to a Democratic convention, at the close of a Democratic Administration, to bewail a fall in prices and attendant misery among the workingmen and distress in all classes." The New York *Press* (Rep.) turns to the savings-banks deposits for proof of the wage-earners' prosperity. In 1894 the total savings-banks deposits in the United States amounted to $1,747,961,280; in 1903 they amounted to $2,935,204,845, an increase of nearly $1,200,000,000. Says *The Press*:

"In those figures are a billion and a quarter reasons, each one a dollar of gold standard value, why the savings-banks depositors of the United States know their incomes of the present give them not only a better living, but a larger surplus of money left over. If their cost of living had outstripped their increased savings, they would not be adding to their savings, as their deposits prove they are. They would be drawing upon them, cutting them down, just as in 1894, when their incomes were falling more heavily than the cost of living, they knew, without any averages or percentages or expert statistics, that they had to call on their savings-banks accounts to help out their incomes."

The following features of the report are given by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"Figures of income and expenditure for the year 1901 were furnished in detail by 2,567 families in thirty-three States, representing the leading industrial centers of the country. The average

—Walker in the Nashville *American*.

number of persons in each family making returns was 5.31; the average income per family for the year was $827.19; the average expenditure per family for all purposes was $768.54, and the average expenditure per family for food was $326.90. . . . . .

"Another table gives the average cost of food per family from 1890 to 1903, based on the average cost per family in 1901 and the relative retail prices of food weighted accordingly to family consumption. This table shows that the average cost of food per family in 1890 was $318.20. In 1896, the year of lowest prices, it fell to $296.76; in 1902 it reached the highest point of the period, being $344.61, while in 1903 it fell slightly to $342.75.

"Data as to wages and hours of labor were collected from 67 leading industries, embracing 519 distinctive occupations in 3,429 establishments. These data, combined and computed on the basis of the average for 1890 to 1899, show that the number of employees in 1903 had increased 0.3 per cent. over 1902, 33.2 per cent. over 1890, and 34.3 per cent. over 1894. The hours per week in 1903 had decreased 0.7 per cent. below 1902 and 4.1 per cent. below 1890. The wages per hour in 1903 had increased 3.6 per cent. over 1902, 18.4 per cent. over 1894, and 16 per cent. over 1890. With the single exception of the year 1896 there was a continuous and steady increase in wages from 1894 to 1903, and this was accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor per week of 3.2 per cent. and an increase in the number of employees, in the establishments reported on, of 34.3 per cent. in that period.

"The weekly earnings per employee in 1903 were 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1902, 14.9 per cent. higher than in 1894, and 11.2 per cent. higher than in 1890. The weekly earnings of all employees covered by the reports were 5 per cent. higher in 1903 than in 1902, 54.4 per cent. higher than in 1894, and 48.1 per cent. higher than in 1890.

"Comparing the increase in the weekly earnings per employee with the changes in the retail prices of food weighted according to family consumption, it is seen that weekly earnings in 1903 were 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1902, while the cost of food was 0.5

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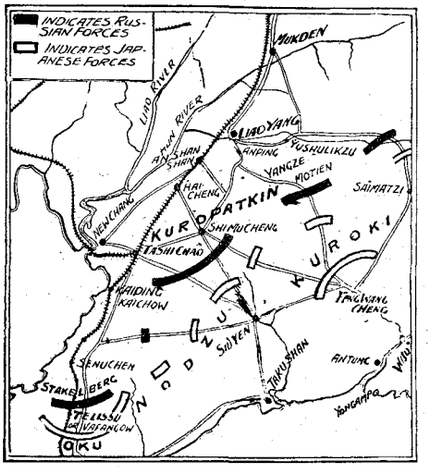
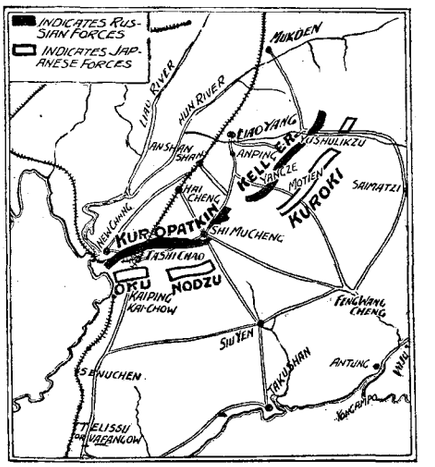
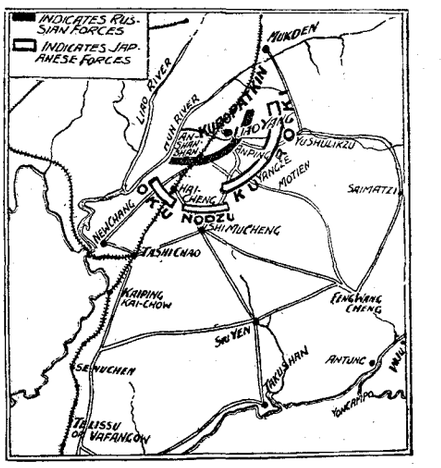


Position of Russian and Japanese armies on June 15, at the time of the battle of Telissu.



Positions on July 23, after the battle of Kaiping (Kaichow).

From the Philadelphia *Press*.



Positions on August 4, after the battles of Tashichao, Shimuchen, Yangze Pass, Yushulikzu, and the evacuation by the Russians of Hai-Cheng.

THE JAPANESE ENCLOSING MOVEMENT.

per cent. less. The weekly earnings per employee in 1903 were 14.9 per cent. greater than in 1904, while the cost of food was but 10.8 per cent. greater. The weekly earnings per employee in 1903 were 11.2 per cent. greater than in 1890, while the cost of food was but 7.7 per cent. greater."

RUSSIA'S PROSPECTS.

IF Kuropatkin and Stössel only knew the futility of further resistance to the Japanese arms, the horrors of a long drawn-out Russian defeat might be avoided. Such seems to be the view of most of the American press. Over the head of Kuropatkin (whose army of some 125,000 men around Liao-Yang is assailed on three sides by Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki, with forces reckoned at 300,000) "the shadow of an approaching Sedan grows menacing," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and as for Port Arthur, the Pittsburg *Gazette* believes that "its doom is sealed, and the date is not far away." The New York *Times*, similarly, says that

RUSSIA'S TROUBLESOME FOREIGN RELATIONS.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"Port Arthur totters to its fall," while "General Kuropatkin's army is in imminent danger of a more calamitous and general defeat than has as yet befallen it." When these events occur, *The Times* thinks that mankind should intervene. To quote:

"If the Japanese victory shall be complete enough to destroy, in the military sense, the Russian army in Manchuria, and if Port Arthur shall at the same time fall, it will seem to be the duty of mankind to interfere, and to insist that peace shall be made upon the very moderate terms originally announced by the Japanese, which it is to their credit that their victories have not made them show any disposition to enlarge."

I'VE LOST BIG MONEY ON THE YELLOW, BLACK AND RED; WONDER IF IT WOULDN'T BE WISE TO TRY THE WHITE?
RED SEA TROUBLE WITH JAPAN
BLACK SEA TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND
WHITE PEACE
RUSSIA'S TREASURY
CZAR NICK
N. L. Evans

PLAYING THE WAR SLOT-MACHINE.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

The Tacoma *Ledger* regards the war as practically over. It says:

"As the situation stands, Port Arthur's position is hopeless, if the fortress has not already fallen. With the Japanese in absolute control of the peninsula south of a line drawn from New-Chwang to Antung, the Russians have lost the key to Manchuria and the railway terminals and seaports which they established under their lease in 1898. The Russian cause is lost, and it would seem to be folly for the Japanese to pursue any further their movement to the north. If Russia can not retake the Liao-Tung peninsula, Mukden is of no use to them, and they might as well retire into Siberia."

Russia still has a fighting chance, however, in the view of some other American papers. Thus the New York *Evening Post* observes:

"That the Russians have fought so well after three months of steady defeats and retrograde movements speaks highly for the character of the rank and file. Overburdened and ill-shod as they

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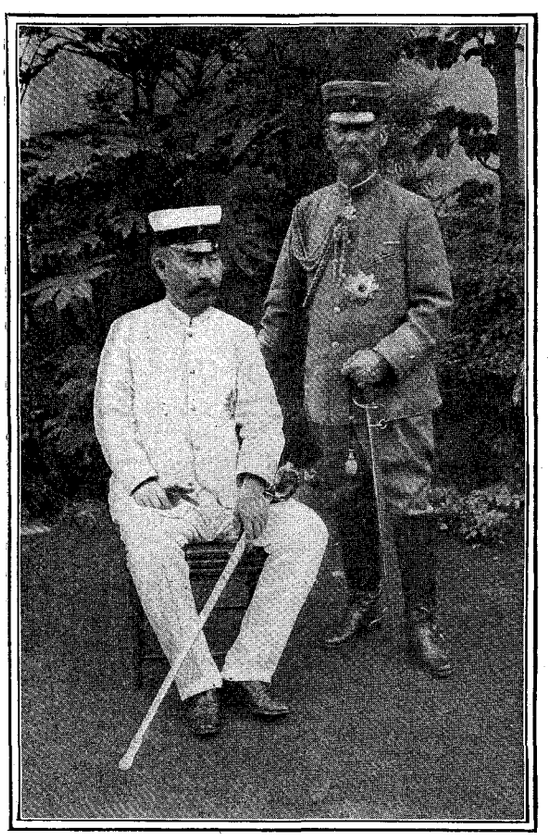
have been, fighting far from home in tropical heat, for reasons unknown to most of them, the position of the enlisted men has been bad enough to try the Spartan three hundred. Should there now be a severe defeat, followed by a rapid retirement of the army upon Mukden or Harbin, the troops will be subjected to the severest test to which armed men can be exposed. Only an army splendidly disciplined, well commanded, devoted to its officers, and enthusiastic in its cause can come through such an experience without disastrous results. Of the Russian army of to-day it is only known that the men are generally devoted to their officers. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the early disasters of 1877 in Bulgaria did not prevent the Russians from going to the very walls of Constantinople later."

The Hartford *Post* suggests that if the Baltic fleet reaches the Far East in safety, and the Russian army can recuperate before next year's campaign, "the issue may not be as so many thought a few weeks ago it surely would be." The New York *Times* treats the possibilities of the Baltic fleet thus:

"Assuming that the seven battle-ships now in the Baltic can be brought into touch with the Japanese blockaders off Port Arthur in as high a state of efficiency as they ought to be, there should be no doubt about the result of their action—judging wholly from the material standpoint of course. The Russian ships should arrive with comparatively clean bottoms, and their machinery ought to be in the best possible condition. They would outclass the Japanese vessels and—if they were efficiently handled—the control of the sea would revert to Russia. Assuming that the Russians destroyed or blockaded the Japanese fleet, they could reinforce Port Arthur's garrison with men, ammunition, and food sufficient to make it impregnable. Moreover, they could prevent the Japanese from shipping supplies to their men on the Liao-Tung peninsula, and they could transport armies from Russia to Japan in their splendid fleet of volunteer cruisers. As Russia has plenty of soldiers awaiting such transportation, there is little reason to doubt that Japan would be overwhelmed. Therefore this is the opportunity of the Baltic squadron. Will the Russian admiral try to make this long voyage, and, in case he does try, will he arrive in time to save Port Arthur?

"All depends upon the real condition of the ships and the determination of their officers. Seven fine armor-clads, mostly new and modern, ought to be capable of making the voyage within three months provided proper arrangements were made for coaling en route. The mechanical and material obstacles to be overcome are not such as to make the voyage particularly difficult. Foresight and cool determination to 'get there' are the essential requisites. Colliers may be despatched in advance, and coal may be transshipped either at sea or at anchor in smooth water along friendly or unoccupied coasts. The question is: Are the new Russian battle-ships actually as powerful as they are represented to be? If they are, their officers will not hesitate to hasten their departure for the scene of war. It is possible that this question may properly be answered in the affirmative; but there are many reasons for doubt. Nowhere in the war operations during the last six months has the Russian performance kept pace with the Russian promise. There have been many bitter criticisms by Russian officers of the failure to fit out and supply both ships and troops in such a way as to give satisfactory efficiency. There is also among the Russians a perceptible lack of the enthusiastic devotion to duty that has been of such inestimable value to the Japanese. Delay follows delay until vital opportunities are missed.

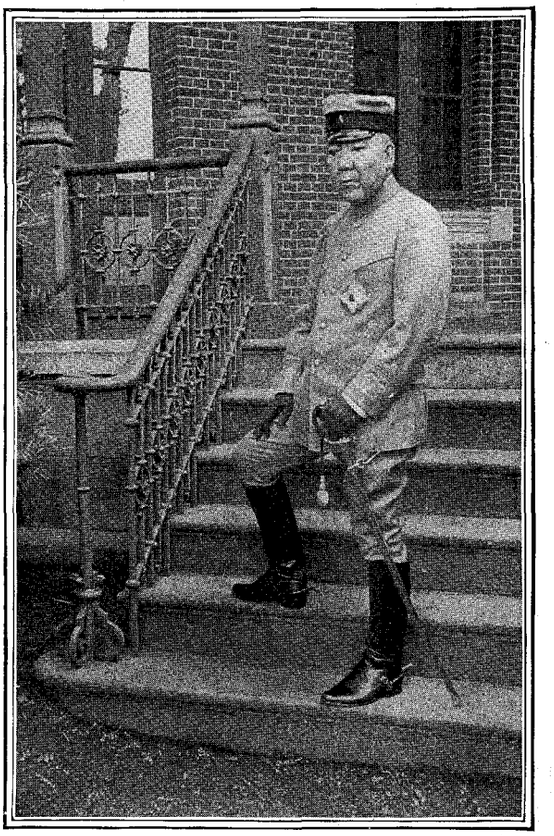
"Consequently, unless a different and a more resolute spirit shall show itself among the officers of Russia's Baltic fleet it may be months before they succeed in bringing their ships into battle line off Port Arthur; and by that time the fortress may have been taken."



Stereograph by H. G. Ponting. Copyrighted, 1904, by H. C. White Co., New York.

GENERAL BARON KODAMA (standing). GENERAL TERAUCHE (sitting).

The former, as chief of staff, saw to the execution of the combined movements against Port Arthur and Kuropatkin, while the latter, as Minister of War, had to effect the junctions of transports, arriving regiments, etc., with the forces at the front.



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FIELD MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA,

On the steps of his European house in Tokyo.

Before he arrived at the front some weeks since, as commander of all the Japanese land forces, a scheme of combined attack at all points was said to have been prepared by him and forwarded to Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, and Togo.

PHYSICIANS say that beef and iron make blood. Most of us will have to order a double portion of iron.—*The New York Herald.*

IF the correspondents whom General Kuropatkin has sent to the rear will stay there patiently a few days they may find they are at the front.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"EDUCATION is the key-note of the Universal Exposition of 1904," said the Director of Exhibits at the opening of the St. Louis Fair; and his words suggest an inquiry as to how far this dominant idea has been realized. President William F. Slocum, of Colorado College, pays a remarkable tribute (in the New York *Outlook*, August 6) to the World's Fair as an educative force, declaring that the Exposition is in all essential points "as perfect an illustration as has been seen of the method of the 'University of the Future,' which is to exchange pictures and living objects for text-books, and to make these, with the aid of laboratory work, the means whereby instruction is [to be] given and individual development to be obtained." He says further:

"One need only recall what the other great fairs have done to enlighten and educate the masses of people who have flocked to them to be sure that this, too, will have its own definite and direct results, tho it may be too early now to tell what these are to be, with the same certainty with which we note the specific outcome of each of the others. We recall clearly the result of the Crystal Palace Exposition, in the permanent Art Exhibits, first in London at South Kensington, and thence spreading widely elsewhere. We see that the entire readjustment of primary education in France was largely the outgrowth of the educational exhibit at Paris in 1878; and how marked was the development of manual industries and domestic decorative art following our Centennial Exhibition; and, again, the impetus that the whole West received through the Columbian Exhibition. . . . It is the same kind of people that learned most there that will be the greatest gainers here—the great mass of unlearned, if not unlettered, people, whose first really wide outlook is to come to them now, and that other class, possibly as large, who have never known the widening influence of travel, but have learned from their reading the fact that here much that the ordinary traveler may fail to see is made accessible to them."

President Slocum is hardly willing to contend, as some have done, that "a ramble through a World's Fair is an equivalent for a liberal education." But he thinks that "too much emphasis can not be laid on the value of such a ramble to the open-eyed and open-souled thousands who have waited for this event to gain their first vital knowledge of the way other workers do their work." He continues:

"The extent of the things to be here shown may best be given in the words of President Francis on its opening day: 'So thoroughly does it represent the world's civilization that if all man's other works were by some unspeakable catastrophe blotted out, the records here established by the assembled nations would offer all necessary standards for the rebuilding of our entire civilization.' As part of this all-comprehending plan, one may find several separate ones, none more distinct than that by which it is intended to indicate definitely the strides which have been made during the past decade throughout the civilized world, and especially in our own country, in the industrial arts and applied sciences, and also in social and educational work. . . . It is significant of the place that social science and educational work have taken in the thought of the world that, for the first time, an entire building in a great exposition has been set apart for their exhibits; and yet the demand for space, both from foreign nations and the United States, was so great that it was impossible to provide for them all in this building, with its more than seven acres of floor space. Here, perhaps more than anywhere else, the parent or teacher with most limited training stands side by side with the traveled expert, and both carry away the best the Exposition has for them."

Mr. Walter H. Page, writing in *The World's Work* (August) on "The People as an Exhibit," has this to say:

"The people are in a holiday, communicative, inquisitive mood; but it is not an idle mood. They are very much in earnest. If you stand a moment, for example, at the German exhibit of artistic rooms, you will hear one woman say to another, 'I see how I can make my dining-room much prettier.' Everywhere they are learning something. Wherever an idea may be got, there is a crowd. They ask questions frankly and directly. 'I wish to know how to do this.' 'I want this.' It may be a typewriter that will write with two colors of ink; it may be a new kitchen utensil; it may be a new idea in education. A young woman, accompanied by two beautiful children, was looking at the specimens of work done in the Menomonie (Wisconsin) public schools—work in drawing, and in wood, and in iron, and in sewing. 'And this was done,' she said to the person who explained the exhibit to her, 'by children no older than mine? My husband is a member of the school board in the town where I live; and we must have courses of study like these.' . . . . . .

"You may discuss great fairs—their advantages or disadvantages to the cities in which they are held, the losses they cause stockholders, the wisdom or the unwisdom of the appropriation of public money to them—the fact remains that they play an important part in the education of the people. And they reveal the eagerness of the people to learn. The unrestricted opportunity of our democracy has brought an unrestricted ambition to know both useful and beautiful things. The people are at school here; and the wise exhibitor is the exhibitor who teaches something."

WHISTLER AS A DISCIPLE KNEW HIM.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES, who in the earlier part of his own artistic career was Whistler's devoted disciple and almost constant companion, gives us, in "Whistler as I Knew Him," some curious and intimate glimpses of "that great artist and most eccentric man." As a reviewer remarks, this book reveals the fact that Whistler "hypnotized those with whom he came in contact, if he found them susceptible to his compliments and frightened by the sight of his claws." In spite of his deliberately whimsical and erratic attitude toward the ordinary affairs of life, he appears to have had the power of impressing men with a sense of his genius. They were able to realize that he was a "master," in spite of his own constant and unblushing statement of the fact. Mr. Menpes, describing his first meeting with Whistler, writes: "From that hour I was almost a slave in his service, ready and only too anxious to help, no matter in how small a way. I took off my coat there and then and began to grind up ink for the Master. I forgot the Schools—these were finished and over forever. I never went back again—I simply fagged for Whistler and gloried in the task."

MORTIMER MENPES.

Whistler's latest biographer. He describes himself as "painter, etcher, raconteur and rifle-shot," and declares that he "has held more one-man exhibitions in London than any other living painter."

Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

Whistler, Mr. Menpes tells us, was "essentially a purist, both as man and as worker." In many respects he carried refinement of taste to the point of fastidiousness. We learn that, despite his seeming lack of reserve he "revealed himself only to the few, and even that small inner circle . . . saw the real man but seldom." Of his personal appearance we read:

"In appearance Whistler was slight, small-boned, and extremely dainty. He seemed always to have a sparkling air about him. His complexion was very bright and fresh; his eyes were keen and brilliant; and his hair, when I knew him, was, save for one snowy

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lock, of a glossy raven black. His dress was quaint, and a little different from that of other men."

His character had in it a certain indomitable quality, says Mr. Menpes:

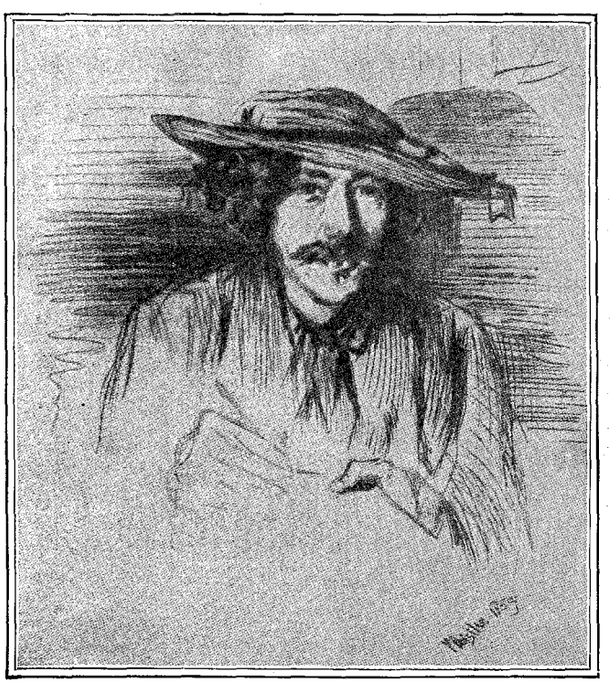
"Small and slight in stature, and dainty in appearance tho he was, never was there a man more courageous than Whistler. Many a time have I seen him amid the most trying circumstances; but never once have I known him to show the slightest fear. Never once has his courage failed him; never once has he admitted himself to be in the wrong."

Concerning Whistler's general artistic tastes this book affords some interesting scraps of information. We learn that he "had no sense of music, absolutely none." Once, with Menpes, he sat through a long "musical evening"; his only comment was a muttered "Pshaw! What's it all about?" When Sarasate played, all that impressed Whistler was his marvelous dexterity. While not a great reader—Mr. Menpes never saw him read a book—he had decided predilections in literature. Edgar Allan Poe he greatly admired, and Bret Harte he considered far greater than Dickens or Thackeray. "Dickens he could find no excuse for at all." His criticism of the work of other painters is interesting, as Mr. Menpes reports it. Of certain famous works by Rembrandt he remarked: "These so-called masterpieces are not great works. They are pictures that you look at and are interested in because of their technical dexterity." Before some pictures of Turner's in the National Gallery he said: "No, this is not big work. The color is not good. It is too prismatic. There is no reserve. . . . Turner was struggling with the wrong medium. He ought not to have painted. He should have written." For Canaletto and Velasquez he had only praise. The English school of Romneys, Gainsboroughs, and Reynolds he "could not tolerate at all."

As bearing upon Whistler's psychology the statement that he was a spiritualist is not without interest. Says Mr. Menpes: "For years he pottered with table-turning and spirit-rapping. He used to tell me of the long talks he had with Dante Rossetti at nights, and the extraordinary things that used to happen."

Whistler's method of work Mr. Menpes describes as follows:

"Whistler never patched up his pictures. He never worked, as many painters do, day after day upon one small portion of a picture. To him such a method meant failure—the picture immediately became spotty. His only hope was to form a new skin entirely, to sweep off the last attempt and begin afresh each time he set to work. Often Whistler received as many as twenty or thirty sittings from one person, and at every sitting he began over again, as at a new picture. The result was a oneness, a freshness, quite incomparable. Whistler worked always with great firmness. He held his brush firmly and pressed hard on the canvas. There was no 'dainty touch' about Whistler's handling. . . . As a rule, his figures were posed far into the atmosphere of the studio and more or less in gloom, while his canvas was in the light. Thus, in order to get a true representation of the model, he had to bring his tones very nearly to the same level. That is why most of Whistler's pictures appear to be what some people call flat."



WHISTLER AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FIVE,
From an Etching by Himself.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

PORTRAIT STUDIES OF WHISTLER.
From a Dry Point by Mortimer Menpes.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Menpes offers us little in the way of theory or generalization about "the Master." In the main he is content to be reminiscent and anecdotal. But we can gather from his book that he does not regard Whistler's seeming complexity of nature as remarkably enigmatical. He is not forced for an explanation, as have been some critics, to the theory of a dual personality. Mr. Menpes's explanation of Whistler is simply that "he was absolutely artistic in every relation of life."

PARAPHRASING LITERARY MASTERPIECES.

PARAPHRASING literary masterpieces for school purposes is a form of activity among the makers of text-books against which a voice of protest has been raised. "This activity," says *The Journal of Pedagogy* (Syracuse), "shows itself in the direction of paraphrasing and simplifying great literary masterpieces for use as supplementary reading in the earlier years of the school course." According to the same journal, there is no justification whatever for this treatment of English and American masterpieces, altho it may be permissible when applied to stories from the ancient classics. We quote as follows:

"Every boy and girl should, of course, have an opportunity at

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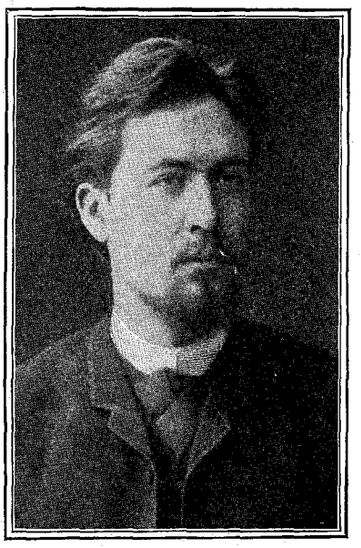
some period of their school-days to read and enjoy the world's great stories, such as 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'The Swiss Family Robinson,' and 'Gulliver's Travels'; but in all cases these literary masterpieces should be read in the authors' own words, not in the mutilated and devitalized versions of some paraphraser and simplifier. There are, to be sure, great masterpieces by the ancient writers whose thought and spirit may be given a new form. We need for school use the stories of Ulysses, Hercules, Siegfried, Virginius, Roland, King Arthur, and the like, and these stories may be told in a simple form for children's use that may set forth the central truths that give value to these stories. But all attempts to put into simplified versions a masterpiece like 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Hamlet,' or 'Paradise Lost,' should be looked upon as little less than profanation. That fitness of form to thought which is one of the chief qualities that belong to a literary masterpiece is wholly lacking in these simplified versions, and instead of aiding in the formation of a taste for literature of character and distinction, these paraphrases foster a liking for the commonplace. These simplified versions are based on the mistaken notion that, since in the original these masterpieces are beyond the comprehension of the pupil in the earlier years of the school course, they must be rewritten. It is undoubtedly true that the great classics of literature are above the reach of schoolboys and girls in the first few years of their course; but the wise thing to do is not to try to adapt these masterpieces and in this way destroy the pupils' zest for them later on, but to use other material of literary merit and useful content. Even poems like 'Evangeline' and 'The Lady of the Lake' have recently appeared in prose versions for use as supplementary reading, and it has been seriously proposed to publish simplified versions of 'Ivanhoe' and 'The Old Curiosity Shop' for younger pupils than can appreciate these masterpieces in their unabridged form. . . . . .

"The increasing recognition of good literature as a strong agency of true culture is one of the hopeful indications that our schools are to become more and more the means of enriching and exalting human life, and it seems to us unfortunate that weak and colorless imitations of literary masterpieces have found their way into even a part of the public schools."



ANTON CHECHOFF,

Pronounced by the London *Times* "the most typically Russian of the modern Russian writers whose names are known beyond the Muscovite dominions."

CHECHOFF: A MASTER OF THE SHORT STORY.

THE untimely death of Anton Chechoff, at the age of forty-five, is mourned as a severe loss to Russian literature. He was regarded as one of the foremost, if not the foremost, of the younger writers of his country, and he is pronounced by the London *Times Literary Supplement* "the most typically Russian of the modern Russian writers whose names are known beyond the Muscovite dominions." The same paper says further:

"He differed from Tolstoy in not being pledged to a stereotyped fanaticism; from Gorky, in that he had not been made acquainted with strange bedfellows by poverty. He was first a doctor in the service of a municipality, and afterward a country gentleman. He was not troubled by the censor, or the police, or the procurator of the Holy Synod. He had neither grievances nor enthusiasm to distort his vision, and no personal reasons that we are aware of for pessimism. That is the principal reason why his pessimism is interesting and instructive. He grew into it gradually as his art evolved, as he observed life, and, looking beneath the surface, found that there were riddles which he could not answer. At first, indeed, he was quite superficial and merry. He wrote for comic papers, and his vein was roaring farce, indulged without much consideration for the proprieties. In his second stage he was still farcical, but the farce was merely the grotesque setting of tragedy. The third and last stage was gloom, illuminated indeed by lambent rays of irony, but not by any sallies that can fairly be considered jocular. The writer had discovered, not that life was real and earnest, but that it was futile—that nothing could be made of it, even by the most earnest and brilliant of men. . . . . .

"'L'impuissance de vivre' is the graphic phrase in which M. Ivan Strannik has summed up Chechoff's attitude toward life. One may alter it for English use and say that the moral of all Chechoff's narratives is the necessity of throwing up the sponge. Life is for him a battle, but a battle in which it would be foolish to engage if there were any means of avoiding it, because there is no possibility of victory. The average man is a besotted and ignorant creature, who gets drunk and beats his wife, has his price and is anxious that it should be offered to him, neglects his duties and plays cards, has no ambitions, no intellectual pleasures, and no interests that are not absolutely commonplace. All the conditions of life are determined by the existence of this swarming multitude of average men. They provide the environment in which the superior man has to live. By the nature of things he is a round peg in a square hole. He can not escape from the environment, or alter it, or adapt himself to it. He tries to adopt one or other of the three courses, and failure reduces him to despair. His intelligence produces no more effect upon the banality surrounding him than a bucket of fresh water produces when poured into the salt ocean. So, after a struggle more or less prolonged, he throws up the sponge, ceases to try, or goes mad, or kills himself. That is the typical Chechoff story, told over and over again with many minor variations."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Chechoff was master of the short story. It was in this form that he presented his lifelike, one might almost say, his living pictures of the middle classes, the 'meschanie' and the poorer people of his country. His longest efforts are only little novelettes, and it was his skill in telling much in little, in presenting great pictures on small canvases, that long ago gave him the title of the Russian De Maupassant."

THE "MORBID" NOTE IN RECENT FICTION.

AN elaborate argument is made by a recent magazine writer, Mr. Frederick W. Nicolls, of Reading, Pa., in support of the rather startling contention that "decadence is the groundwork of recent fiction." Mr. Nicolls confines his inquiry to the period of twenty-five or thirty years immediately following the death of Thackeray, and points out that during this time the torrent of fiction has completely overwhelmed all other forms of composition. "But, unfortunately," he adds, "this flood has not been the rising of a clear, pure stream, strong, deep, and beautiful, but of a muddy, shallow one, often filled with weeds, refuse, and filth." Noting, first of all, the tendency of "harmless sentimentality" which for a time dominated the world of fiction, Mr. Nicolls passes on to a consideration of what he regards as the recent dangerous and unhealthy trend in the direction of "morbidness and pruriency." He writes (in *The Arena*, July):

"This morbidness evidences itself in many phases, but especially and most forcibly in delving into the lowest depths of the sexual problem and examining all its details, by suggestion and insinuation or by coarseness and vulgarity, as the case may be, as far as, or farther than, decency will permit. Unfortunately this tendency has been a strong and prevailing one, and has not entirely disappeared even at present, when other and healthier influeencs have successively held sway. One writer, a woman, takes as her subject a young girl seemingly incapable of sexual feeling, because her filial love was early quenched out by the conduct of her parents, two absent-minded scientists. She frankly avows her condition to her lover, who marries her anyhow, and, on her request,

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abandons her just before the birth of a child. Maternity and the death of her mother make the heroine once more 'sexful,' and bring her at length into the arms of her ever-loving husband. Another writer, also a woman, devotes herself to a sort of disquisition upon venereal disease and shows how in this respect the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. An actual scene of seduction is a favorite theme with these writers, Hall Caine in the 'Manxman' and Thomas Hardy in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' leaving very little to the imagination. Indecency has perhaps reached its limit, however, in 'Sir Richard Calmady,' a novel published very recently, after the meretricious models were generally abandoned, and which, therefore, has not even the excuse of following the fashion."

Even the novels of Beatrice Harraden and Mrs. Humphry Ward fall under the ban of this critic:

"Delving into the sexual problem is but one, tho by far the most important, phase of this morbid tendency. A book which represents the same trend, tho in a totally different aspect, is 'Ships that Pass in the Night.' Many people would raise their hands in horror at the idea of this 'sweet, little tale,' a Sunday-school book fit for the purest mind, being classed with the moral degenerates. But, in point of fact, its tone is equally unhealthy. It is the story of two consumptives living at a health-resort together and, as one critic puts it, 'coughing out their woes upon each other's shoulders.' Dwelling at length upon such a theme is as great a violation of artistic decorum and leaves almost as bad a taste in the mouth, even tho the moral may be good, as the baldness of Hardy, or the innuendo of George Meredith, nor is there the excuse that 'Ships that Pass in the Night' displays the ability of the two latter novelists. How much healthier do we feel on reading the stirring tales of Scott or the engrossing pages of Eliot, than listening to the dreary lucubrations of two wretched tuberculars ending their lives at a sanitarium! Sometimes, again, this morbidness is instinct in the whole novel without one's being able to lay the finger upon any particular point where it is especially visible. This is the case with much of Mrs. Humphry Ward's work, excellent as she often is in depicting character. There is seldom any fun or humor about her, and the underlying tone of novels like 'Marcella,' 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' and 'Eleanor' is abnormal, to say the least. Mrs. Ward represents in a remarkable degree the differences between present writers and their immediate predecessors. She is a little George Eliot, built on the same lines and evidently copying the models of that great psychologist, but petty and inferior in every respect 'as moonlight unto sunlight and as water unto wine.' It is true that Mrs. Ward often draws her characters with studious care and with an insight into the inner workings of the human heart worthy at times of her great exemplar. Robert Elsmere, Marcella, and Julie are some of the best creations of recent fiction, interesting, life-like, and consistent in themselves. But while George Eliot took the description of character as her main subject, and made the rest of the book a mere background, Mrs. Ward usually selects some topic of present, but probably not of lasting, interest and 'writes it up,' so to speak, constructing a philosophical dissertation and making her characters merely subservient. Modern agnosticism, socialism, catholicism, communism, and every other sort of popular ism are treated with varying success, and the characters and story hop about the principal theme, as the ballet circles round the *première danseuse*. In short, Mrs. Ward is a leading exponent of that modern abomination 'the novel with a purpose'; but tho her readers feel that they are being preached at, it is often difficult to determine exactly what is the text of the sermon."

Mr. Nicolls says, in conclusion:

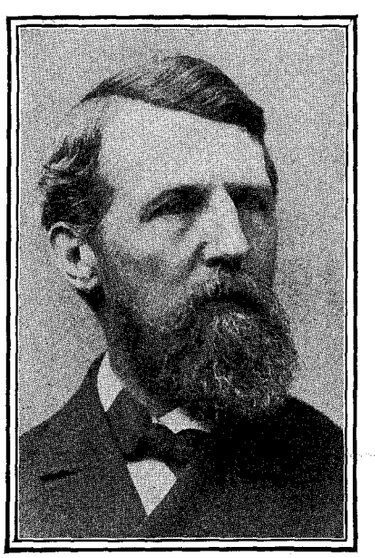
"It must not be imagined that our own times have furnished no great names in fiction. Kipling, Stevenson, Hardy, Howells, and perhaps a few others will probably live in future generations, tho they can be placed on a par only with the second-rank novelists of the past, like Charles Kingsley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charlotte Brontë, and Jane Austen. The greatest of the present barely come within the circle of the immortals and none approach that inner sphere where glisten the brightest stars of English fiction. But this decadence is merely a transitory reaction. Our race is the same which has given birth to the great novelists of the past, and imagination and poetic feeling are still at the bottom of our nature. Steeped tho we seem to be in stupefying commercialism, 'ancient fonts of inspiration well through all our fancy yet,' and in the appointed time will burst forth in literary expression with all that strength and beauty which is inherent in English fiction."

THE SCULPTOR OF THE ROGERS GROUPS.

THE name of John Rogers, who died at his home in New Canaan, Conn., a few days ago, has become a household word in many parts of the country, as a result of the vogue of his terra-cotta groups of statuary. He was "one of the most popular sculptors of his day," says the New York *Evening Post*, "altho he may not have been accounted among the greatest. Moreover, he was thoroughly American, and his groups, which are to be found everywhere, are full of appeal to national sentiment, both patriotic and domestic." The Springfield *Republican* comments:

"Altho Rogers had no great genius, and perhaps could never have become famous in monumental sculptures, he did employ his powers in a really excellent way, in those small statuettes, full of character and meaning, with seldom one that could be called cheap or mean. And he brought sculpture into the homes of the people. His work was in truth an artist's and not an artisan's, tho modest and unpretentious to a degree. The groups are with scarcely an exception well composed, well proportioned, and command interest. Any collection of sculpture by American hands, especially any such collection that cares to preserve evidence of the American spirit, should possess the best copies that can be had of the terra-cottas of John Rogers.

"Beginning his unique career in the year before the outbreak of the slave-holders' rebellion, he presented first 'The Slave Mart,' a plaster group of negro slaves, an octoroon and two children on the auction-block, with a leering auctioneer bending toward the bidding crowd, whose presence the imagination readily supplied. It made a sensation in 1860—it was a piece of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in vital form. The southern clientage of the North, the fashionable people, were enraged,—because it was so true; and the new awakened spirit of the North found it important. It was a really stunning opening of the young man's career. For two or three years Rogers followed aspects of war-time,—the young volunteer and the girl at 'The Town Pump'; the negro cook and the soldier at 'The Camp Fire,' 'The Union Refugees,'—Southern Unionists coming into camp; a group, 'The Wounded Scout,' of a negro from the plantation supporting a wounded Union soldier; 'Mail Day,' a soldier on the field, writing his letter home. All these were welcomed, and deservedly so. But to this group were added in later years of the war more ambitious subjects: Lincoln, Grant, and Stanton in 'The Council of War'; Henry Ward Beecher, Whittier and Fred Douglass. 'Taking the Oath' and 'Drawing Rations' are faithful presentations of scenes common in the South in the latter part of the war.



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JOHN ROGERS.
A typical American artist, who "brought sculpture into the homes of the people."

"These, however, were a small part, tho the most effective because of their subjects, of Rogers' work. He made a triad of portraits of Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle; clever genres like 'The Village Schoolmaster' and 'Checkers'; 'Coming to the Parson' (a charming group), 'The Charity Patient,' and 'Going for the Cows.'. . . Rogers desired to do greater things, and some greater things he did do, such as Philadelphia's equestrian statue of General Reynolds, and a creditable statue of Lincoln, besides a historical group of John Eliot preaching to the Indians."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

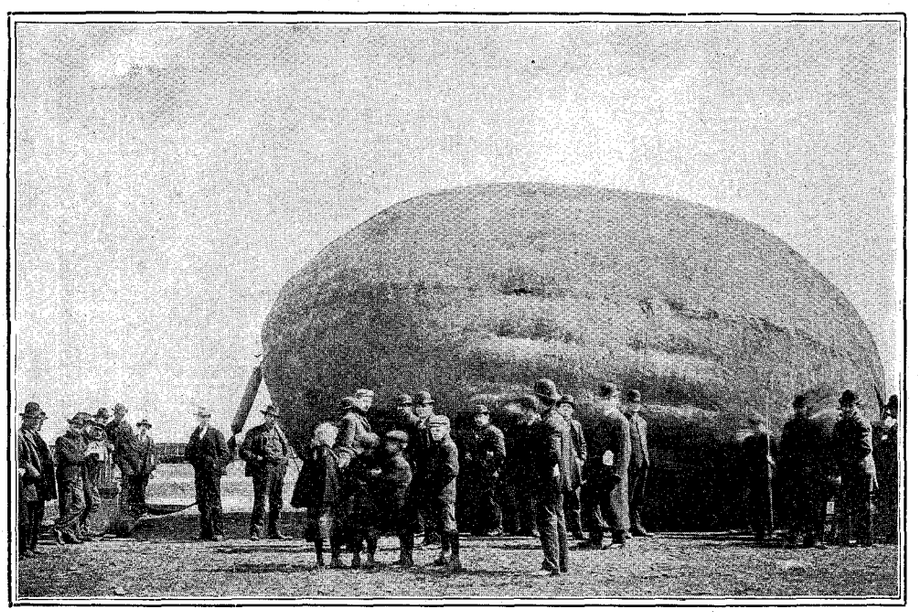
IN AN AIR-BAG TO THE POLE?

THE latest polar-expedition curio is a gigantic air-bag, in which one Peter Nissen, of Chicago, intends to roll to the Pole, being blown by the wind over water and ice, rough traveling and smooth, as a thistle is blown across a field. Nissen says he was driven to adopt this device by his endeavor to plan pneumatic tires for an arctic automobile. He began with tires three feet in diameter, but kept increasing the size until he has what he says is practically a tire of 75 feet in diameter, with the passenger inside instead of outside. This huge ball, he thinks, would roll over a small cottage, as an ordinary pneumatic tire rolls over a stone. Says H. N. Braun, who describes this odd arrangement in *Popular Mechanics*:

"Already an experimental ball has been constructed and tried on Lake Michigan. This ball is 32 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. . . . Through the center runs a steel axle, which is held in place by numerous ropes, which radiate out like the spokes of a bicycle. On this axle a boat is suspended, in which the traveler sits. . . . At one end is a window, and at the other end is a small door that will just admit the body of a man. A contraction of about six inches takes place every time one goes in or out. On the inside there is a suction-pump to be used to replace the air that escapes and also supply the necessary fresh air for the existence of the man.

"The ball is made of heavy canvas, of a fine texture, the seams being carefully sewed with silk and the outside treated with several coats of waterproof varnish.

"The ball I have just described was built only for experimental purposes and short journeys. The advantage being that it can travel over land and sea, and with equal ease can roll over the rugged hills that obstruct the path or float peacefully on the surface of the water. The one he intends to construct for his Arctic expedition is to be much larger, being of dimensions 115 feet by 75 feet."



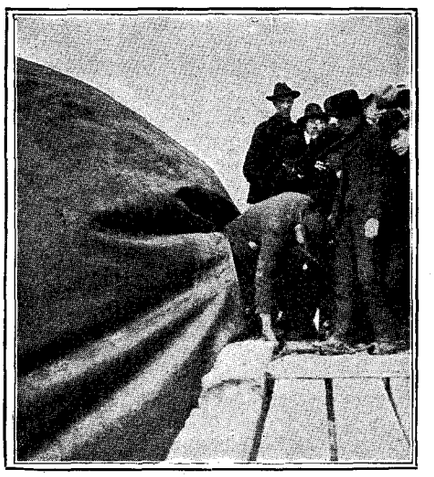
AIR PUMPS AT WORK INFLATING THE BALL.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

Nissen is quoted as saying:

"'During most of the three years that Dr. Nansen has been in the ice he looked for high points in the pressure ridges in order to climb them to look for another ice. He says: "On May 19 I climbed to the top of the highest hummuck I have ever mounted. I measured roughly and made it out to be about 24 feet above the ice; but as the latter was considerably above the surface of the water, the height was probably 30 feet."

"'Now give me this balloon filled with air to the pressure of one-half ounce to the square inch; give me an ordinary Northwestern blizzard at the rate of 75 miles an hour, and I will guarantee to travel over such hummucks faster and smoother than the Empire Express on the finest track in Christendom.'"



NISSEN EMERGING FROM BALL.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

The cost of these experiments, Mr. Braun tells us, has been borne entirely by Nissen, as has everything else pertaining to his invention. He has already spent about $400, and expects to spend more before he has gained sufficient confidence among the people to back him up in his Arctic expedition. Nissen is said to have refused tempting offers from managers of amusement enterprises, and to be quite in earnest in his plans.

DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

THAT the immense difference between the two words of the title is not sufficiently recognized by those who call themselves inventors is asserted by a writer on this subject in *The Practical Engineer*. According to this author, a discovery is a "hypothetical suggestion," which is of no practical value until it is embodied in an invention. And not all principles that are hypothetically valuable can be so embodied. He says:

"There are many problems in connection with mechanical science and in connection with industrial undertakings that can be very readily solved by those familiar with the subject, but the fact that they are not solved is solely due to the experience which has possibly been acquired in connection with experiments that have demonstrated that the resulting advantages were not worth the effort, or to use a common phrase, 'the game was not worth the candle.' There are, however, to be found men with just sufficient mechanical knowledge to make them acquainted with defects connected with many mechanical engineering devices, and who heedlessly rush to inexperienced patent agents for the purpose of having their ideas protected that are to solve the difficulties they imagine no other person can so solve. Thus, as an illustration, it is well known that sea-water contains gold, but it is generally conceded that at the present time efforts to extract such in anything like commercial quantities would be most unprofitable, and altho the discovery of a method might be duly chronicled and recorded in the Patent Office, the practical result of the invention would be to extract gold from the pocket of the inventor rather than from the material upon which he would be working.

"Tidal-power machines are quite within the range of that which is practical to the engineer, and there is no difficulty whatever in constructing machines that will efficiently work under the incoming and outgoing flow of the tide, but that such machines can be

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made anything like commercially satisfactory has up to the present been considered an impossible or useless task to undertake. Notwithstanding this, there are to be found every year fresh aspirants for fame, seeking to teach engineers how to produce tidal-power actuated machines. To reduce friction by introducing ball and roller bearings in connection with axles of railway stock is undoubtedly a very desirable object, and no great difficulty need attend those who propose to make such bearings as will yield to the inequalities of the wearing surface of the rail and the vibrations such as are set up under the different speeds of travel; but the practical or financial results that accrue from the adoption of such expensively constructed bearings has led to a disinclination on the part of those responsible to treat with favor the many models and devices that are offered for effecting these objects.

"Safety devices in connection with lifts exist alore, and there need be no accident of any kind connected with a moving lift that would not have provided for it checks and safeguards such as would minimize inconvenience and absolutely prevent injury resulting from a failure of any main member of the apparatus; yet it is found that the difficulties connected with keeping many of the safeguards in working order impose conditions upon the attendants and owners such as render their adoption practically impossible.

"It may be taken for granted that most of the leading firms of engineers of to-day have had proposed and submitted to them from time to time suggestions and models for overcoming some of the difficulties that they have long been familiar with, but concerning which they have felt that the cost of introducing such improvements would be greater than the advantages that would accrue and that such improvements could only be introduced by the imposition of other conditions and risks that would undoubtedly militate toward their being satisfactorily employed. That which engineers seek is not the hypothetical suggestion that may be termed a discovery, but rather the worked-out or embodied idea such as will bring it under the category of description of invention."

of the average man. Roentgen's discovery, which was received at first with incredulity, caused perhaps the greatest stir in the world, because it was the first time evidence of this invisible, penetrating type of radiation had been secured. Becquerel's discovery of the radiation from uranium attracted but little attention except from the scientific, but it led to the discovery of radium, which caused a sensation almost as great as that created by Roentgen's announcement. Since then it has been shown that these radioactive phenomena are quite complicated, and that there are many substances which have this property. The novelty, except for the scientific, has worn off, and now little attention is paid to new discoveries in this field.

"The scientific, however, have found an entirely new field for investigation opened, and have also found opportunity for instructive controversies, not only as to the nature and cause of these radiations, but even as to the existence of certain types. When Blondlot first described that radiation which is particularly identified with his name, and which, in honor of his university, he called

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eat less than in cold. There is a certain amount of physiological basis for this, but the fact probably is that most people habitually eat too much—too much meat in particular—and that if a man is at all predisposed to gout the increased difficulty in getting rid of the purin bodies by the ordinary channel may lead to trouble. It is, therefore, wise to decrease the amount of meat, and not to resist the desire to increase the amount of fluid imbibed.

"Iced drinks are a snare. They are grateful for the moment, but so far as their temperature makes any difference to digestion they tend to retard it; they should, at any rate, not be taken at meals. Their use between meals is a very doubtful good. If taken frequently, they tend to produce a slight degree of inflammation (erythema) of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and thus produce that intense feeling of thirst which alpine wanderers call unquenchable. Unquestionably the fluid needed is best taken hot, and probably nothing is better than weak China tea.

"One other cause of illness prevalent in hot dry weather is dust, and this with a little attention might be abated. The usual practise of municipal authorities is still to sweep the perfectly dry and dust-laden streets in the small and early morning hours by means of powerfu' machine brushes, with the net result that the dust—at least its finer particles—is sent whirling into the air only to fall again; the particles are rearranged, not removed. The problem has been solved in the cities of London, Westminster, and Paris, and perhaps in others by washing the streets in the early morning and sweeping them afterward if necessary. This insures the removal of the dust without playing at the eternal Sisyphus-like task of stirring up over and over again the same dust particles, a sort of 'scavenger's labor lost.' With regard to country roads, the plan of applying a chemical substance greedy of water, such as calcium chlorid, to the roadway, has been tried with advantage. 'Westrumite,' a combination containing this substance, has been used in many places with success so far as bicycles and motors are concerned. The hygroscopic body absorbs moisture from the air and thus keeps the roads damp. The question of the influence of such substances on horses' hoofs and on rubber tires has still to be considered."

THE INCONVENIENCE OF HATS.

FROM an article bearing the above title, which appears in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 16), we learn that the new fashion of going without a hat is not limited to this country. According to the writer, it has everything, hygienically, in its favor, and the only be stated to be refuted. He says:

overs the top of the head is a feature
xes, and appears to be one of its most
cs. Nevertheless, long observation is
is characteristic is weakening, and that
easing in man. Now a question pre-
transformation of the species or must
a's habits? This second solution ap-
consoling, since it allows us to hope
d. This loss of hair that has become
ration to another by heredity, is due,
to the habit of covering the head.
he hair injuriously in three ways: (1)
ing light of the sun, of free ventila-
the hairs by air-currents; (2) by

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SEEDING RAISINS BY MACHINERY.

SIXTY per cent. of the California grape crop is turned into seeded raisins, the output of one company alone for the year 1903 being 5,500 carloads. In Fresno alone, where most of the seeding is done, there are seven large plants for the handling of the product, employing 1,500 persons. And yet the seeded-raisin industry is only twelve years old. This we are told by H. A. Craft, who describes the seeding machinery in an article contributed to *The Home Science Magazine*. Says this writer:

"The seeding is done entirely by machinery. The original raisin-seeding machine was a New York invention; but it has been improved upon by California inventors, until now it does its work with almost absolute thoroughness. And it is an interesting fact that, in the process of seeding now in vogue, the raisin is not touched by human hands from the time that it arrives from the packing-house until it is confined in its one-pound carton ready for shipment to the market. . . . . .

"Be it understood that the entire process of converting the grape into a raisin is not performed at the seeding plants. The preliminary work is done at the packing-houses, situated all throughout the vineyards. . . . At the packing-houses the raisins are dried, stemmed, as far as the larger stems are concerned, graded and packed in rough boxes for shipment to the seeding-plants. From outside points these boxed raisins are shipped to the seeding-plants by the carload.

"At the seeding-plants the raisins are dumped from these rough boxes, and are then 'processed,' to use a technical term, preparatory to seeding. First the raisins are subjected to a dry temperature of 140° F., after which they are chilled; and after being subjected to the latter process, they become as hard and dry as a bean. Then they are in shape to go through the final process of stemming, which takes off the short stem remaining on the raisin when it comes from the packing-house. The raisins are then put through a rubbing machine, which has the effect to remove the short stem mentioned and leave the raisin in its simple form.

"Then the raisin is subjected to a moist heat of 130° F., which has the effect of making them soft and pliable. Then it is sent on to the seeding-machine, where it passes between a pair of pure rubber rolls, and is then impaled upon a roll of small saws, which presses the seed out through the surface of the raisin. The saw roll, with the raisin thus impaled, revolves and passes over a flicking device, which whisks off the seed, leaving the raisin still impaled on the saw roll. The saw roll, still revolving, passes around until the seeded raisin strikes a series of fingers, which frees the raisin from the roll. The raisins then pass through a system of chutes, and are packed by girls in one-pound cartons."

The capacity of the plant at Fresno is 405 tons per day. One house is used solely for "processing" the raisins, and is a frame structure 150 × 180 feet on the ground and three stories high. This is connected with another, in which the seeding and packing are done, the raisins being conveyed from one to the other by an underground conveyor 280 feet long, which passes beneath a street.

Manual Labor as an Educator.—That a man can not be truly educated unless his knowledge has been gained, at least in part, by doing something with his hands—by actual experimentation—is asserted by President Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, in a recent commencement address at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which is printed in *Science* (July 15). The idea that manual work, for whatever purpose, is degrading, and that mere speculation is a higher form of investigation than the actual questioning of nature, has been, the speaker said, the most pernicious influence in the history of our efforts to learn something of the world and what it contains. President Remsen thus summarizes the intellectual development of mankind:

"First came the period of infancy, during which observations were made and much learned. Efforts were early made to explain the facts of nature. We have remnants of these explanations in old theories that have long ceased to be useful. They no doubt served a useful purpose in their day, but gradually one of the most pernicious ideas ever held by man took shape, and I am willing to characterize it as one of the most serious obstacles to the advance of knowledge. I refer to the idea that it is a sign of inferiority to work with the hands. This idea came early and stayed late. In fact, there are still on the earth a few who hold it. How did this prove an obstacle to the advance of knowledge? By preventing those who were best equipped from advancing knowledge. The learned men of the earth for a long period were thinkers, philosophers. They were not workers in nature's workshop. They tried to solve the great problems of Nature by thinking about them. They did not experiment—that is to say, they did not go directly to Nature and put questions to her. They speculated. They elaborated theories. During this period knowledge was not advanced rapidly. It could not be. For the only way along which advances could be made was closed.

"Slowly the lesson was learned that the only way by which we can gain knowledge of Nature's secrets is by taking her into our confidence. Instead of contemplation in a study, we must have contact with the things of nature either out of doors or in the laboratory. Manual labor is necessary. Without it we may as well give up hope of acquiring knowledge of the truth. When this important fact was forced upon the attention of men, scientific progress began and continued with increasing rapidity."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THERE has just died in Stockerau, Bavaria, at the age of twenty-eight years, a dwarf, Maria Schumann, who was at one time a celebrity, says *La Nature*. She "passed her whole life in the cradle where she slept her first sleep, twenty-eight years ago. Up to the day of her death, this strange creature preserved the height and general appearance of an infant of a few months, but wonderful to say, her intellect was normally developed and nothing could have been odder than to hear this tiny baby in the cradle talk like an adult, with much vivacity and intelligence! Maria was born in 1875, at Brigitteman, near Vienna. Her parents were of normal development, and so were her brothers and sisters."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMENTING on the theory that crystallization is of the nature of a vital process, which has been noticed several times in these columns, M. Jacques Boyer says in *Cosmos* (Paris): "In any case, altho a crystal, when its life-cycle has been traversed, becomes old, fossilizes, and dies, there exists between it and an organized being a difference which, in my humble opinion, is essential—the property of assimilation. Let us examine our mutilated crystal of alum: if it finds no alum in its mother-liquor it can not repair its wound; whereas an asparagus plant, placed in certain solutions that contain no element identical with its own protoplasm, will develop at the expense of the liquid. Now its properties have undergone no alteration, its protoplasm has remained the same; we must therefore conclude that it has brought about the combination of its constituent elements. From this property arises the complexity of vital phenomena in organized beings."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE accuracy of the measurement of a stream," says a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, "depends largely upon the accuracy with which the cross-sectional area and the velocity are measured. There is no special difficulty in measuring the first factor, but the second factor is very difficult to determine, chiefly because it is constantly changing. The velocity varies not only from the surface to the bottom of the stream and from one bank to the other, so that it is necessary to measure it at many points, but it is constantly changing at every point, even when the cross-sectional area and the discharge remain constant. Several experimenters have observed the phenomenon of 'pulsation of moving water,' and a few have tried to measure it, but as yet little is known of the magnitude and frequency of the pulsations or of the laws governing them. A knowledge of such phenomena is evidently of vital importance in making and computing stream measurements. If only a few observations of velocity are made, these may all, or nearly all, be made at a time of maximum impulse, and thus the measured mean velocity be too large; or it is possible that most of the observations may be made at a time of minimum impulse, and thus the mean velocity be too small. . . . The motion of water in an open channel is not, however, simply a succession of impulses. On the contrary, it is exceedingly complex, and is very different from the uniform flow in parallel straight lines that is assumed in deriving the ordinary hydraulic formulas. Under close observation the water of the most undisturbed streams is seen to contain some particles that move up, others that move down, and still others that move across."

THREE METHODS OF PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—"The older method adopted by endowers and scientific societies," says *American Medicine*, May 28, "was to offer prizes for manuscripts chronicling the discovery, their publication to be later and under the control of the prize-givers. The evils of this plan early became evident and as a consequence there is much competition now, among the prize-givers, not among the seekers, for contributions. What may be called the second method is that adopted by the Carnegie Institution, of grants to investigators, and this is a better plan; but it has already drawn upon itself the severe criticisms of many scientific men. The most telling of these relates to the impossibility of any group of human beings finding out in what direction, and especially by what particular workers, discovery is to come. There is a strange waywardness and obstinacy in the law of discovery, which often makes the official and recognized investigation resultless. The real solution of the mystery so frequently comes by some unknown delver, who at first may even be sneered at by the official judges and leaders. The history of almost all great discoveries and progressive steps is that the recognized authorities ignored or scorned the great innovation and left the genuine discoverer to the inevitable and pathetic reward of his temerity. The third method is that adopted by Nobel: Reward the true discoverer and innovator as soon as the genuineness and value of his thought has been demonstrated."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EPISCOPALIANS AND THE COLOR LINE.

THE "race question," which has proved in the past so formidable an element of controversy and disturbance in the nation at large, is now invading theological circles. A memorial was recently presented to the Southern bishops of the Protesant Episcopal Church, urging the initiation of a movement for the "gathering of negro congregations and workers into separate missionary districts" and the provision for them of "bishops of their own race." The proposal was made by a New Haven conference of church workers among colored people, and has elicited a lengthy reply from the bishops addressed. The answer reads, in part, as follows:

"The provision of a limited and non-diocesan episcopate for particular classes or races of men is confessedly a problem of great magnitude and of difficult solution, and can not be entertained without careful study and wise forecast of the possible outcome of such legislation.

"We question whether the church is prepared at this time to enact laws for a system which is rife with complexities and not devoid of very grave dangers. And we feel that it is our first duty to urge the greatest caution, lest a plan which is proposed to meet the needs of a people widely distributed should develop into legislation for a portion of a race and thus become sectional in its application.

"We are confirmed in our view of the untimely nature of such legislation and its inadequacy to provide a remedy for the conditions complained of in the memorial, by the fact that the colored people themselves in nearly every Southern diocese strongly object to the plan proposed, and in some instances, notably in the dioceses of southern Virginia and Texas, have made earnest protests against it.

"We do not wish to be understood as prejudging this subject in the councils of the church; but this, in all good conscience, we must say: We could not consent to separate ourselves from the colored people, so long as they themselves do not desire such separation."

The attitude of the Southern bishops is one that commends itself to the Protestant Episcopal press. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) is particularly "gratified" that the bishops "decline to admit that the negro problem is or ought to be considered a sectional question,"—it is "a national one, in which every good citizen not only has a right, but is charged with the duty of feeling a responsibility for it." The same paper says further:

"That this national responsibility is unanimously recognized by the Southern bishops, who, at their Sewanee conference, declined to dissociate themselves from the national episcopate as tho the problem were only sectional, is a certain proof that the intelligent mind of the South repudiates sectionalism. And we think we can bespeak for the North a like national spirit as opposed to sectionalism, by saying that in the solution of the negro problem, that is national and not local, we shall all wish to act under the guidance of Southern leaders, who know with an intimacy which no one from a distance can learn what are the practical bearings of the problem."

The Church Standard (Philadelphia) thinks that, in view of the facts of the case, "it was impossible for the bishops at Sewanee to come to any other conclusion than that which is expressed in the opinion." It continues:

"The desire for colored bishops appears to exist chiefly, if not exclusively, at the North, and the steady flow of negro immigration from South to North may conceivably justify a compliance with that desire at no distant period. But at the South, and for the present, the bishops are convinced that it would be unwise and unjust to impose upon the colored churches a separate organization which they do not desire and which they would regard as a humiliation."

The opposite side of the argument is presented by J. S. Johnston, a writer in the New York *Churchman*. Mr. Johnston takes the view that the present method of the Protestant Episcopal Church in dealing with the negro problem is "practically a failure," and he thinks it the part of wisdom to try some other method. He goes on to say:

"A large body of the negro clergy have petitioned the Southern bishops to advocate in the general convention the organization of the negro congregations of any two or more dioceses into a missionary district with a bishop of their own, subject only to the general convention. There are a number of good reasons why this might be tried: the first and most important is that it would remove the present opposition of the whites in these States to the growth of the Episcopal Church among the negroes. At present there is not only no desire on the part of the whites to see large numbers of negroes enter the church, but it would create widespread alarm if they did; as has been shown in both South Carolina and Virginia, where the negro clergy and their congregations have been disfranchised, contrary to all Catholic custom. The same would be promptly done in every Southern diocese under similar circumstances. Have we any right to expect that self-respecting negroes are going to come into a church when it is so clearly shown that they are not wanted? Another reason for trying this experiment is that it would stimulate the negroes to do their very best, when they were largely thrown on their own resources and given the power of initiative. The remarkable success they have achieved since the war in building up, almost unaided, the various denominations in which they are to be found is evidence that they have among them men of fine constructive and executive ability. The need for them has helped to develop them; while the tutelage and the subserviency of the negro clergy in the Episcopal Church have been utterly destructive of all power of leadership. Again, when this separate organization had been effected, it would enable the bishop and other clergy to mingle freely with the great mass of their people, and to present to them the claims of the church, and the many manifest advantages of being members of such a historic organization, with its splendid system of both esthetical and ethical training; insisting, as it does, upon the Ten Commandments, and not the excitement of the emotions, as the only true test of genuine religion."

THE FATE OF THE "REVISED" BIBLE.

THE widely prevailing spirit of indifference, if not of actual antipathy, to the new and revised version of the Bible has become sufficiently marked to excite comment in several newspapers. A lay correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that "several book-stores were recently visited in a search for the revised version of the Bible, and not a copy was found. Indeed, many of the dealers did not know what was meant by the revised version." The same writer continues:

"The great revulsion on the part of the public in the case of the revised version is remarkable and forms food for thought, especially when one recollects the intense interest which was manifested when the first edition was placed on the market.

"Book-shelves groaned under its weight. The eagerness to buy it was phenomenal. The sales were immense. Street fakirs peddled it in New York from pushcarts for a few cents a copy. The chief and only thing about it was novelty. It was then, as now, looked upon as a curiosity. Its existence was ephemeral. Public opinion quickly consigned it to oblivion, and the efforts of all the literary cranks 'from Dan even unto Beersheba' will not be able to resurrect it from the realm of 'innocuous desuetude.' And is it any wonder? The sacred text was torn limb from limb and mutilated in such a degree as to be unrecognizable.

"A lacerated, bleeding mass was left by the butchers. The beauty, grace, pathos, rhythm, sublimity, and simplicity of the old Bible were ruthlessly destroyed by the Westminster vandals. Thousands upon thousands of trivial changes were made; many were absolutely useless. Several were offensively pedantic, and the majority only stiffened the rhythm without bettering the sense."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* thinks that "the revisers were undoubtedly more accomplished, and not less conscientious, scholars than their predecessors who put together the King James Bible," but "they failed to feel the supreme excellence as masters of English

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REV. J. D. MOFFAT. President of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn.

MAJ.-GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. An Army officer who has views on the higher criticism.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN, OF TORONTO. Retiring President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Founder and superintendent of Bethany Sunday-school, Philadelphia.

REV. W. H. ROBERTS. Stated Clerk of General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the United States.

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS IN THE LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

of William Tyndale and Miles Coverdale as did their predecessors, and meddled with their master work quite unnecessarily." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"If there could be a re-revision, restoring some things as they were, and reforming the crude prosaical diction of the nineteenth-century scholars into accord with the literary beauty which their latest predecessors used as their national speech, in the Elizabethan high tide of English literature—for that tide swept over the reign of James, making great works in the same rich diction,—if that could be done, there would be a warmer welcome to the revised version."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Bible Society has decided to publish an "American Standard Edition" of the revised Bible, embodying the ideas of many eminent American scholars. At the time of the revision, in 1885, the suggestions of the American committee were added as an appendix to the revised version, but were not incorporated in the text. These suggestions, as well as others subsequently made, are to be embodied in the new edition, which, it is claimed, will reach a higher level than that attained by any previous version of the Bible.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

THE sessions of the eighth general council of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System," which met in Liverpool last month, afford striking evidence of the strength and growing influence of world-wide Presbyterianism. More than three hundred delegates were in attendance, representing Presbyterian bodies in Europe, America, and Australia, as well as in the mission-fields of Asia and Africa. Of all these bodies our own Presbyterian Church is the largest and most imposing, and Americans took a prominent part in the work of the conference. Says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati):

"The gathering, besides being very respectable in numbers, was marked by its intellectual and spiritual character. Many [of the participants] are conspicuous in professional chairs, or in the ranks of authorship, such as Drs. Orr, Dykes, Patrick, Stalker, Forrest, Whitelaw, together with Professor Orelli, of Switzerland, and Professor Szabo, of Hungary. From our own land, among others, went Dr. Moffat, of Washington and Jefferson College; Dr. Hobson, of McCormick Seminary; Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University; Professor Moorehead, of the United Presbyterian Seminary of Xenia, and Professor McNaugher, of the Allegheny Seminary of the same church. And as belonging to the American contingent must not be forgotten our veteran Dr. W. H. Roberts, the expert in all the details appertaining to the clerk's desk, with his experienced hand on the machinery which 'makes the wheels go round.'

"We may well be proud of our own Presbyterian ruling elders who figure in the work of the council, mentioning particularly Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; General Prime, of Yonkers; General Breckinridge, of the United States Army, and Mr. Severance, of Cleveland."

The Christian Commonwealth (London) enumerates the following features of the convention as being "specially noteworthy":

"1. The unmistakable welcome of all signs of union, not only within the Presbyterian communion, but also within the whole catholic church. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the fact that any reference to Christian unity instantly and invariably called forth indications of approval. Men do not day after day applaud sentiments which they regard as wholly visionary. The only legitimate conclusion from the attitude of the council on this matter is that a new spirit of union is spreading itself like an atmosphere over a large area of the Christian church.

"2. The attitude toward Biblical criticism. Every shade of thought on this controversial subject was represented, and probably the majority hold the most conservative views on the matter. But what was striking was the absence of that offensive and acrid style of discussion on both sides which has been more responsible than any other cause for the unsettling of faith. If a new spirit is dawning regarding this vexed question, one of the heaviest hindrances to religion is likely to be removed.

"3. The attitude toward the creed. A creedless church is to a Presbyterian illogical. But there are many ways in which a creed may be held. It may be used as a pistol to threaten, a sword to guard, or a finger-post to guide. What was remarkable in this council was the strenuous plea for essentials, and a tolerance toward all else."

The Christian Work and Evangelist (New York) furnishes interesting statistics showing the present strength of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance:

"At present twenty-four continental churches with (in 1897) 8,820,00 adherents, twelve British churches with 4,400,000 adherents, eight Asiatic and fourteen African churches with 400,000 and 500,000 adherents respectively, ten Australasian, three Central and South American, and two West Indian and Mexican churches with 200,000, 50,000, and 50,000 adherents respectively, and fourteen North American churches with 7,640,000 adherents, are joined in this alliance, including a Presbyterian population of about 22,000, 000. In other words, next to the Lutheran Church (which is an Episcopal Church), the churches of the alliance represent the largest body of Protestants in the world.

"Briefly to indicate the results of the work of this alliance in twenty-eight years, we may say that it has brought about the unification of the foreign mission work of its churches in Japan, Brazil, and other places, and better relations between all other foreign mission workers. It has secured the adoption of a plan of co-operation in home mission work between the majority of its churches in this country. It has largely influenced governmental policies in the interests of humanity and peace. It has created sympathetic relations between various churches, and has been very helpful to some of them, such as the Bohemian Church and the Reformed Church of Hungary, with its 2,000,000 of adherents. It

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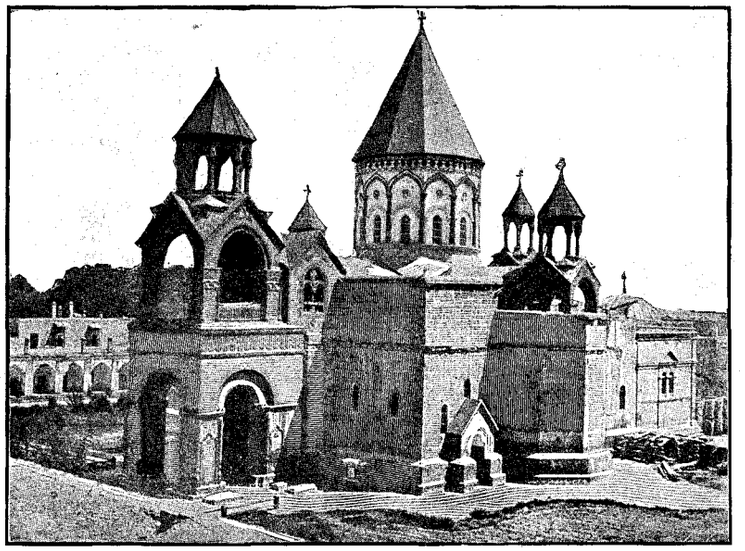


CATHEDRAL CHURCH AT ETCHMIAZIN,
The Headquarters of the Armenian Faith.
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

has enabled the churches it includes to be felt as a great power in the life and progress of the church universal.

"For greater efficiency the council was, in 1884, divided into two sections—the American, including all North American churches, and the European, including the churches in all other lands. The president is appointed from each section alternately. There is a general secretary and an American secretary. Since 1888 Dr. George D. Matthews, of Quebec, has been general secretary; and Dr. William H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Northern General Assembly and president of the Alliance in 1896, has been the American secretary since the same date."

The opening sermon at the Liverpool conference was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"); the opening address by the retiring president of the council, the Rev. Principal Caven, of Toronto, Canada. Principal Dykes, D.D., of Westminster College, Cambridge, was unanimously elected president of the council, and New York was chosen as the place of meeting five years hence.

THE SUPPRESSION OF A FAITH.

ONE of the oldest Christian sects—the so-called "Church of Christ" of the Armenians—is in danger of extinction at the hands of the Russian Government. A brief review of the treatment it has recently undergone is contributed to the New York *Outlook* (July 2) by Mr. Charles de Kay, an American writer who thinks that the episode may "cast light on problems of a larger mold, which affect not merely a handful of Christians belonging to an ancient sect, but the entire world." Mr. De Kay says, in part:

"On June 12 of last year a ruling was made at St. Petersburg which deprived the Armenian Church of such autonomy as it possessed and placed it at the mercy of Russian bureaucrats. All landed property of churches, monasteries, schools, and colleges is to be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, all town property and its income by the Ministry of the Interior. There is no appeal from the Minister of the Interior to the law courts. The church is not abolished. Nominally it still exists; but the means of subsistence are sequestrated and no provision made whereby priests, teachers, and pupils can live.

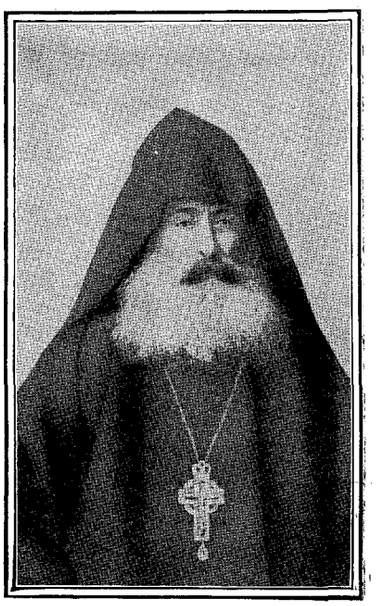
"It was a bolt from the clear sky, and all the efforts to discover if any alleged acts unpatriotic or anti-Russian were the cause of it have remained without result. So far as one can see, it is merely part of a cold-blooded policy to stamp out the Armenian faith."

If it be asked why the Government at St. Petersburg should wish to alienate the affection of citizens who have shown their loyalty for a century, or should care to concern itself in the financial administration of a distant and comparatively feeble church, the reply can only be made, says Mr. De Kay, that "it is one of the mysteries that surround persecutions which seem to rise without adequate cause." The writer continues:

"The passive resistance of Armenians in Russia to such interference with their religious matters is too recent to be forgotten—the scenes of brutality, the firing on defenseless people, the breaking open of churches and treasuries, the looting of valuables and antiques. Notwithstanding the larger tragedies in Korea which have absorbed attention, the surrounding of churches by Cossacks will be remembered; how at Etchmiazin the cathedral was forced and robbed, at Armans the doors of the church were broken, at another place the roof was torn off, at Baku and Khamarlou the Armenians were shot in their churches because they gathered in peaceful protest against such usurpation. Respectful petitions of the Katholikos [the head of the Armenian Church] and the synod were left unanswered. Recently an intimation has come from St. Petersburg that the Armenians need expect no reversal of a policy of oppression for which no excuses are given."

The peculiar tenets which distinguish the Armenian faith are described as follows:

"The Armenians claim that four apostles, Saints Bartholomew, Thaddeus, Simon, and Jude, preached Christ to the heathen Armenians and suffered martyrdom; but it was not till the close of the third century that St. Gregory the Illuminator converted the King and people. Hence their church is known among Russians as the Gregorian. Proud of its origin, for fourteen centuries the Armenian has refused submission to the Greek Church, while its aversion to the Roman Catholic is even greater. So it is no new thing for Armenians to suffer persecution. Their church is their existence as a nation. Without it they would soon become Persians or Turks or Russians, and probably would soon forget their native tongue. All the martyrdoms and glories of their past are bound up in the history of their church. . . . It is a curious instance of the tenacity of the Armenians that they should have formed a writing of their own and held to it for fifteen centuries, just as they rejected the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon and kept apart from the Greek Church. So it comes about that down to the present century not only Turkey and Russia but Persia have persecuted them for an obstinate sect.



MEGUERDICH KHRIMIAN,
Katholikos (or Head Priest) of all the Armenians of the ancient Church of Christ.
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

"Their new trouble arises directly from the insatiable ambition of Russia to reduce every land beneath her bureaucratic government; but the hidden spring is that religious intolerance which exists in Christians as well as Mohammedans. By taking all their property, closing their schools, leaving their clergy to starve—the Katholikos himself now depends for his daily bread on charity—they hope to destroy the church without openly decreeing its destruction."

The significance of Russia's policy of religious persecution ought not to be ignored by other Christian nations, adds Mr. De Kay, in conclusion. "What she is doing to the Finns and Armenians,"

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he says, "what she has done to the Jews and the Poles, are so many object-lessons for Europe." But—

"The governments of Europe are less far sighted, less courageous, than the Japanese. They supply Russia with money and arms, build her ironclads, sell her ships. They cackle about a yellow peril, without perceiving at their doors the shadow of that white specter which is making ready to destroy them in good time."

ARCHEOLOGICAL VERIFICATION OF BIBLE RECORDS.

CERTAIN findings of the higher criticism are assailed in a volume from the pen of the Oxford professor, A. H. Sayce, on "Monument Facts and Higher Critical Fancies." In this volume the author marshals the facts of recent archeological discovery, and points their bearings upon the conclusions of Old-Testament critics. So high a value does he place upon the character of his evidence as to lead him to affirm that "the more archeological and the less philological our evidence is, the greater will be its claim to scientific authority." The reason for this claim is given as follows:

"For purposes of history, philology can be only accidentally of service in so far as it throws light on the meaning of a literary record or assists in the decipherment of an ancient inscription. It is the linguistic sense of the record, and not the history it embodies or the historical facts to be drawn from it, with which alone philology is properly concerned. We must not go in for dates or for the history of the development of civilization and culture.

"Still less can we look for help to what has been called 'literary tact.' 'Literary tact' is but another name for a purely subjective impression, and the subjective impressions of a modern European in regard to ancient Oriental history are not likely to be of value. It is quite certain that an ancient Oriental author would not have written as we should write, or as we should have expected him to write; and, consequently, the very fact that an ancient Oriental document does not conform to our modern canons of criticism is an argument in favor of its genuineness. . . . So far as the historical side of the question is concerned, the philologist, pure and simple, is ruled out of court. It is the archeological evidence of Egyptology and Assyriology and not the philological evidence which can alone be applied to the settlement of historical disputes."

One of the first strongholds of the philological critic assailed by archeologists was the assumption, current for more than half a century after the publication of Wolf's "Prolegomena," concerning the late use of writing for literary purposes. But the clay tablets found at Tel-el-Amarna, says Dr. Sayce, establish that:

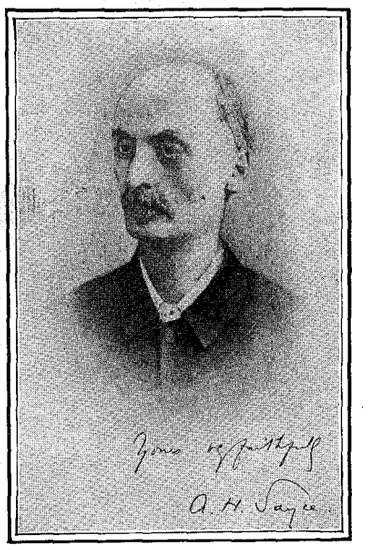
"The Mosaic age, instead of being an illiterate one, was an age of high literary activity and education throughout the civilized East. Not only was there a widespread literary culture in both Egypt and Babylonia which had its roots in a remote past, but this culture was shared by Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, and more specially by Syria and Palestine."

Furthermore:

"Moses not only could have written the Pentateuch, but it would have been little short of a miracle had he not been a scribe. . . Egypt, where the Israelites dwelt so long and from which they fled, was a land of writing and literature, and the Canaan which they invaded was even more so, for here three literary cultures met, as it were, together—the culture and script of Egypt, the culture and script of Babylonia, and the culture and script of the Philistines from Crete."

Another discovery, that of the Babylonian code of Khammurabi, has overruled the denial of the critical school that a legal code was possible before the period of the Jewish kings. The position that the archeological critic is enabled to take is that "the Mosaic code must belong to the age to which tradition assigns it, and presupposes the historical conditions which the Biblical narrative describes. Not only has the code of Khammurabi proved that the legislation of Moses was possible, it has also shown that the social and political circumstances under which it claims to have arisen are the only ones under which it could have been compiled."

From the papyri and temples of the Nile valley come other corroborative evidence; this evidence, Professor Sayce claims, establishes the fact that "the story of the Exodus, as it is set before us in the Old Testament, must have been derived from contemporaneous written documents, and must describe events which actually took place." It is no fiction nor myth, no legend whose only basis is folklore and unsubstantial tradition, but history in the real sense of the word.



An Oxford Biblical scholar whose new work sounds a conservative note.

Driven from the first assumption of the late use of writing for literary purposes, the "higher critics" began to apply the theory of evolution to the religious and moral ideas, the political conceptions and theological dogmas of the ancients, and then declared that they knew "precisely how religious ideas must have developed in the past," and could "consequently determine the relative age of the various forms in which they are presented to us." They decided that "certain conceptions of the priesthood or the sanctuary are older than others," and, consequently, where "there are books or passages which do not conform to the critic's ruling," the critic forced them "to do so by an alteration of the traditional dates." The fallacy of such procedure lies in the inability of the European critic to think in common with the Oriental mind.

But the value of the work of the "higher critic" is not altogether negative, says the author:

"Within the lawful domain of philology the work of the critic has been fruitful. We have learned much about the text of the Old-Testament scriptures which was hidden from our fathers, and, above all, we have come to take a truer and more intelligent view both of the text itself and of the literature to which it belongs. We have learned that the Old-Testament scriptures are as truly a literature as the classical productions of Greece or Rome; that they were written by men, not by machines, and that they reflect the individual qualities of those who wrote them, and the coloring of the various ages at which they were composed. . . . Nevertheless, between the recognition of the human element in the Old Testament and the 'critical' contention that the Hebrew scriptures are filled with myths and historical blunders, pious frauds and antedated documents, the distance is great."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE death of the venerable Frederic Dan Huntingdon, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central New York, has left in the bishop's office in this country "no man more individual and few so eminent," says the Springfield *Republican*. The same paper recalls "the wonderful efficiency" of Bishop Huntingdon's missionary revival among the Onondaga Indians; his warfare against the complex marriage system of the Oneida community; and his constant endeavors toward better understanding between labor and capital.

THE following figures indicate the growth of the Salvation Army in the United States during the past eight years:

Institutions.	1896.	1904.	Inc.
Officers and employees	2,000	3,734	1,734
Corps and institutions	620	900	280
Institutions for the poor	30	209	179
Accommodations in same	600	10,000	9,400
Amount spent for poor relief	$20,000	$800,000	$780,000
Number fed at Thanksgiving and Christmas	.....	300,000	300,000

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE THINKS ROOSEVELT WILL WIN.

THE leading newspapers of continental Europe are inclined, with a few exceptions—and those non-committal—to think that President Roosevelt will win the election in November. How they arrive at this conclusion is not very apparent, except in the case of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. That official organ of the German Foreign Office, noted for its antipathy to the United States and to American institutions generally, says that "jingo sentiment" prevails in this republic, that Mr. Roosevelt is a "jingo," and that the result of the Presidential campaign is, consequently, a foregone conclusion. All other journals of equal prominence on the Continent are less specific. Even that eminent French publicist, Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, who goes elaborately into the subject in the *Économiste Français* (Paris), and who declares that "the chances seem to be in favor of Mr. Roosevelt," neglects to tell why.

In the course of their rather elaborate comment on the campaign, our continental contemporaries find it necessary to favor their readers with elementary explanations of the workings of our institutions. They all find the office of Vice-President a great anomaly. The independence of parliamenary majorities enjoyed by the American executive, the reduction of the electoral college to a constitutional figurehead, and the long intervals between a candidate's nomination and his election and between his election and inauguration invite comparisons of many kinds. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) is much impressed by this contrast:

"The office of President of the United States of North America confers upon its incumbent far greater powers than those of the President of the French republic. The French President is chosen by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and usually the choice is a sudden affair. A long drawn-out campaign is out of the question, this being necessarily so, if everything proceeds in due course, because of the fluctuating state of parties. There is no opportunity to exploit personalities before the Presidential election, nor even afterward, as the President is not in a position to choose his cabinet as he thinks best. The cabinet depends upon the ministerial majority of the hour. In the United States things are different. There the political campaign opens some eighteen months before the expiration of a Presidential term. The next stage comes when the parties select their candidates, and, finally, they make propaganda for the chosen one. When the President is elected, and when, four months later, he enters the White House, he becomes, indeed, the mightiest political personage in the land, assuming that he has the energy to will to be such and does not remain in dependence upon the politicians as a means of securing his reelection. . . . . .

"To-day the people of the United States are the most numerous and, undoubtedly, the most enterprising—perhaps, too, the richest—among civilized nations. Whosoever stands at the head of such a nation is, during his term of office, one of the most powerful men in the world. . . . . .

"The old times are gone for good in the United States. The vast industries and the enormous development of the cities, the luxury of the prevailing mode of life, and imperialism, which, so far as it does not spring from commercial causes, is the luxury of politics, and was inevitable, have brought about a complete transformation. The republic of the twentieth century is not the republic of the eighteenth century, and the President of to-day is not what the President of a former time was. . . . . .

"So far as we can now see, a party which declares against imperialism has little prospect of victory."

Such is the thread of reflection which shades off into the idea of Republican victory, now dominant in European press comment. "The outlook for Roosevelt's triumph is very promising," thinks the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, inclined, on the whole, to admire American institutions. Parker it describes as "a good but not very brilliant jurist." The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, whose conviction of Roosevelt's coming victory has been noted, thinks the Democratic party will enter upon a severe crisis after the election:

"The St. Louis platform denotes the beginning of the end of the Democratic party in its present form. The silver Democrats are far too bitter enemies of the gold Democrats and of the trusts to act permanently with these capitalistic and financially inspired elements. They will in all likelihood ally themselves with the Populists, but anyhow they will organize a new party of a very anti-capitalistic and social reforming tendency. This new party and the Republicans must, then, be regarded as two millstones between which the gold Democrats will be crushed. Then it may be taken for granted that the gold Democrats will go over to the Republicans, for the difference between them grows constantly less since the Democrats have openly hoisted the capitalistic flag. Only a decisive defeat of the Republican policy of expansion, which would be a vindication of the Democrats, could hinder such a development.

"The crash of the Democratic party can not be avoided the moment Roosevelt has achieved victory over Parker. The gold Democrats have attributed the Democratic defeats exclusively to Bryan's 'silver fanaticism.' This is the psychological explanation of the distracted effort to try luck with a gold Democrat. If this experiment turns out to be a failure, the Democratic party will be completely 'off its head' and harmony will be sought in an 'absolute separation.' The logic of circumstances compels this. Since both the Republicans and the Democrats have unfurled the capitalistic banner, there will ensue an inevitable antagonism which only Bryan and the Populists have hitherto embodied and which must give birth to an anti-capitalistic party. The domestic politics of the United States will thereby acquire a wholly new aspect."

To the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has paid great attention to the preliminaries of the campaign and which feels justified in pronouncing Parker's chances slim, it appears that the only prospect of Democratic success is in Mr. Roosevelt's "reluctance" to probe certain administrative scandals to the bottom. But the people believe in the President's honesty of purpose:

"Of the many accusations that are in circulation, many are well founded; but so far as one is in a position to judge at the present time they make no profound impression, and will make none. There is equally little evidence at the present moment that the nomination of Parker has led to hopeful enthusiasm in the sentiments of the Democrats of the country."

The Democratic party will never again be in favor of the silver cause, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and this it regards as the great feature of the situation. Parker's election it deems a remote possibility. In France, where the leading organs do not indulge in predictions, the Paris *Temps* finds much fault with Judge Parker because of his telegram to the convention defining his attitude toward the gold standard. "The New York press makes much of the disinterestedness and courage of Judge Parker," it declares. "It forgets that he did not reveal the full ardor of his monometalism until the vote of the St. Louis convention had put his candidacy out of danger. This whole business seems to have been arranged a trifle too artificially." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), always criticizing the imperialistic tendencies which it attributes to President Roosevelt, refrains from any expression of opinion as to his chances of election. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which is inclined, on the whole, to admire Mr. Roosevelt very much, believes he will win:

"The Presidential campaign promises to be most interesting, the two candidates both having great personal merit. But at the same time we must entertain no delusion regarding Judge Parker's chances of success. As we have already set forth in these columns, the Democrats have no very serious grievances to urge against Mr. Roosevelt's policy, while the popularity of the present President assures him the political support of the floating elements, and even of certain Democratic elements, which from the start have pronounced against Judge Parker."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN KUROPATKIN.

TO the leading newspapers of Paris, the rumors of the steady decline of General Kuropatkin in the estimation of the Czar seem portents of a serious character. Organs of the importance of the *Temps*, the *Journal des Débats*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Figaro* remain firmly convinced that "Kuropatkin's plan" is not only the path of safety for Russian strategy, but that the present commander-in-chief of the military forces is the one man competent to carry it through to ultimate success. These great dailies do not seem to know what to make of such stories as those in the Paris *Matin*, to the effect that Kuropatkin is to be provided with an associate, the Russian army at the front is to be divided, and Admiral Alexeieff to be invested with a vague kind of supremacy over everybody. It is difficult to reconcile these reports with all that has been said of Kuropatkin's plan by those French organs which devote so much of their space to its praise and elucidation.

The "plan" is familiar enough. Kuropatkin, asserts the *Figaro*, means to retreat as far as Harbin, if necessary, but when he has 500,000 men ready to take the field, he will advance upon his objective, which is Tokyo itself. The *Temps* has just put it less grandiloquently:

"In the face of the superior forces of the Japanese, it was necessary to adopt the tactics of 1812 and to retire continually, but not to offer battle until the time came when circumstances permitted the Russians to advance everywhere with a considerable numerical superiority. General Kuropatkin foresaw the criticisms his plan would inspire, and he even reckoned upon the possibility of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese. That is why he remarked, at the time of his departure for the front, that he would at first be accused of incapacity in not having prevented the advance of the Japanese, and subsequently of treason in having handed Port Arthur over to the enemy. These criticisms have already commenced in St. Petersburg, and efforts are being made to bring them to the attention of the Czar. They are upheld by political considerations of which Admiral Alexeieff is making himself the vehicle."

The efforts to discredit Kuropatkin will not be successful, in the opinion of the organ of the French Foreign Office, and its sources of information are believed to be of the very best. At the same time it admits that the enemies of Kuropatkin are powerful and determined:

"They are not satisfied, moreover, with criticizing Kuropatkin's plan. They criticize his military capacity. As the foundation of his reputation was laid under the auspices of Skobeleff, whose chief of staff he was, his enemies are now attempting to prove that Skobeleff did not think much of Kuropatkin, who never could do anything of consequence unless in concert with a great general. Some are dwelling upon the fact that during the attack upon the Green Mountains before Plevna, it was announced to Skobeleff that Kuropatkin had been wounded. Skobeleff paid no attention and continued his movement. Others declare that Skobeleff once said to Kuropatkin: 'Alexis Nicolaievitch, you are an ambitious man and you will have a fine career, but do not forget my advice. Never accept an independent post in which you will have to direct affairs.' This was probably alleged in connection with a recent observation by one of Kuropatkin's enemies: 'At present he only wants a Skobeleff, and all would go well if he had one.' Many persons in this group accuse Kuropatkin of boundless ambition."

The disaffection in St. Petersburg is not less, according to this authority, than that in the theater of war itself:

"Great is said to be the discontent against Kuropatkin among the troops in the Far East, especially with regard to his strategy. They are more and more losing confidence in their chief, and they hold him responsible for all that is happening. They pretend that it was from jealousy that he sent away General Linevitch, the most popular commander in the Far East, who has been despatched to Vladivostok. The more moderate urge that Kuropatkin is good for nothing but a chief of staff. He is a theoretical strategist, a skilful maneuverer, but he is not a battle general like Linevitch. He will never know how to fight the decisive battle of the campaign, and for that reason he spends his time on familiar ground in marches and countermarches."

Such morsels of disparaging gossip are referred to by the French daily only to give an idea of the situation from the personal standpoint. They are not to be accepted, we are told, as of any special significance:

"Whether Kuropatkin be ambitious or not is a difficult thing to decide except to those who are intimate with him. In all this current gossip there is much, certainly, that is erroneous. What is certain is that in every circumstance Kuropatkin reveals himself as a reflecting man, somewhat cold, if anything, a man who thinks more than he speaks. All that is known of his participation in the wars in central Asia and in the Near East reveals him as a circumspect man, the enemy of all fiery impetuosity. . . Skobeleff highly esteemed him and admired his methodical traits."

MAJOR-GENERAL VASILEVSKY.

As a member of the staff of Admiral Alexieff, he is supposed to be in the anti-Kuropatkin cabal.

Kuropatkin's plan is the only one possible in the mountainous region through which the three Japanese armies have been advancing:

"Mountain warfare is a very specialized branch of the art. The Russian soldier and the Russian officer are essentially combatants of the plain. They can not adapt themselves over night to affairs of hills and defiles. On this point the old masters of Alpine warfare could furnish useful maxims, whether one go as far back as 1635, to the Duke de Rohan, directing his campaign of Valteline against the imperial troops, or whether one prefers to refer simply to Lecourbe and his exemplary maneuvers in 1799. To one of these authorities mountain warfare was, above all things, a matter of decision. You must advance, as in the plain, to the point you wish to carry, and attack it, with all your forces brought together, with no loss of time and without a thought of turning back. To the other authority the mountain is an open fortress with a defenseless entrance, a drawbridge always lowered. Strong in every part, it is eminently weak in lines of communication.

"There is truth in both these opinions. The art of command in the mountains is to reconcile them into a happy medium and to apply them opportunely. That is what the Russians have never taken the trouble to do by means of text-books, and what they will never learn except through their own experience."

Russia lagged very much behind the other nations in the military reorganization that set in throughout Europe between 1866 and 1872, we are reminded by the *Journal des Débats*. In the midst of her military reorganization, too, she was surprised, in 1877, by the war with Turkey. Kuropatkin is compelled to cope with the national backwardness. "Military reorganization is particularly difficult and singularly complex in a state so vast, so populous, and in which the soldiers, a short time before, were yet serfs, and in which the national edifice, as a whole, dates from another age. Hence the military legislator in Russia had to reckon with a condition of affairs profoundly differing from that which facilitated and shortened the same task to the governments and parliaments of the West." Kuropatkin has done much to promote this military rejuvenation of his native land. His genius will yet become apparent. As for the clerical *Gaulois*, the greatest admirer of Kuropatkin in all France, while admitting his difficulties, it hints at his future renown and prestige:

"Kuropatkin is to be pitied. As long as he has not at his disposal the necessary troops for a great battle, he is compelled to retire step by step as far as Mukden, as far as Harbin, perhaps. He will not be ready until September. Between now and then he realizes that any general movement of an offensive or even of a

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GRAND DUKE DMITRI CONSTANTINOVITCH.

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GRAND DUKE MICHAEL MIKHAILOVITCH.

GRAND DUKE PETER NICHOLAIEVITCH.

"Always in want or in debt, the Grand Dukes flock together wherever there is money to be had, like vultures over a battlefield," says "a Russian official of high rank" in the London *Quarterly Review*, "and, if they stand to win in any undertaking, they care little about the nationality of the losers, and less about the ethics of the game. Their latest venture was the Lumber Concession on the Yalu river in Corea. "[A transposition of captions under the ducal portraits last week made us call the Czar's brother-in-law his grand-uncle and his grand-uncle his "alter ego."]

SOME JEWELS IN

defensive nature would be premature, perilous, mad. His duty is to avoid it, and this duty he accepts with an abnegation and a talent to which we must render homage. His operations, since he became once more master of his actions, defy criticism, so far as can be judged from the confused accounts which are too often given of them. And because he makes war like a soldier he is exposing his country, Europe itself—the world, it may be—to the most serious possibility. It may be doubted if ever a commander was subjected to so trying an ordeal. If he triumphs, as we hope, no one will put limits to the admiration thus merited, or to the gratitude in particular. It is not for his own country alone that he struggles in the midst of such formidable difficulties. It is for Europe. It is for ourselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIMITS TO THE FORBEARANCE OF NEUTRALS.

ENGLAND, through her press, is loudly lamenting the lack of any parliament of man with authority to adjust the complications which Russia is accused of having brought upon a world which did its best to keep her from rushing into war. Her want of respect for the rights of neutrals inspires most determined editorials in the London *Times*, while its equally uncompromising contemporary, the London *Standard*, fears that all the Powers may be embroiled:

"War, it is well known, besides the sacrifices it imposes on the belligerents, leads them to take courses extremely inconvenient to states quite outside the sphere of hostilities. But Russia has carried this power of annoyance very much further than accepted practise would appear to justify. The wholesale sowing of mines in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li was one illustration of the tendency to be inconsiderate. Even more open to remonstrance is the extreme construction put upon the right to treat commodities in ordinary use as contraband, and to make seizures which, according to the prevailing maxims, are purely arbitrary. It can not be disputed that on this, as on many other subjects, international law is in a condition of embarrassing fluidity, and that apparently a Power which draws the sword can frame regulations to suit its own convenience or caprice. But there must be limits to the forbearance of neutral states. A certain amount of worry and loss they must accept as part of the evil of war. But patience has its breaking point; and Russian diplomacy has displayed no indisposition to get near it. There was a sort of general understanding that mails should be treated with respect. But they have no sanctity in the eyes of a Russian captain. If he fancies that a single envelope may have a secret worth appropriating he does not trouble himself about the indefinite number of individuals who will be deprived of their letters. So with regard to contraband of war generally. If the St. Petersburg definition holds good, hardly a shipper can accept, or merchant consign, even the most innocent freights when the Russian war-ships or vessels of the volunteer fleet are watching the track. In the interests of every one it is greatly to be desired that the Russian Government should be made aware of the dangers which the zeal of some of their naval officers is creating. It would be satisfactory if responsible statesmen disclaim acts which are, to all appearances, wantonly and carelessly irritating."

Few, too, are the London organs which are not hurling defiance at Russia and reminding her that England has a fleet. All neutral nations are likewise reminded that the matter is as important to themselves as it can possibly be to the British. "The bad faith of the Russian Government is practised more at the expense of neutrals than of Japan," says the London *Graphic*, "and it consequently behooves the neutral Powers to scrutinize the acts of the Russian Government very closely." "So far," admits the London *Telegraph*, however, "British ships have generally been the victims of proceedings marked in the larger number of cases by unquestionable high-handedness and doubtful legality." The London *Times* reminds the Russian ambassador in England that he has an opportunity to inform St. Petersburg of things which it may not fully comprehend:

"Count Benckendorff has already shown that he understands the working of the public mind in England, and that he does not hesitate to give his Government clear and accurate information on the attitude of England, even when he knows that such information is likely to run counter to current prejudices at St. Petersburg. He is known to cherish a sincere desire not merely to maintain the good relations which have hitherto subsisted between the two empires, but to improve them. In the period which preceded the war, and again after it had begun, he was able to dissipate some exceedingly mischievous reports which had been circulated from some quarter on the Neva, and to convince Count Lamsdorff and his imperial master that our warnings that Japan was in earnest had been well meant, and that we had done our best to avert the catastrophe. He has now another opportunity of enlightening Russian opinion, and we feel assured that he will make good use of it. He must realize that, if we refrain from strong language on the conduct of the so-called volunteer cruisers, it is not because we do not feel strongly. We do not employ the kind of epithets which are being applied to that conduct in Vienna and elsewhere, because we do not desire to make the position more difficult than it is for Russia by the use of heated language. But on the merits

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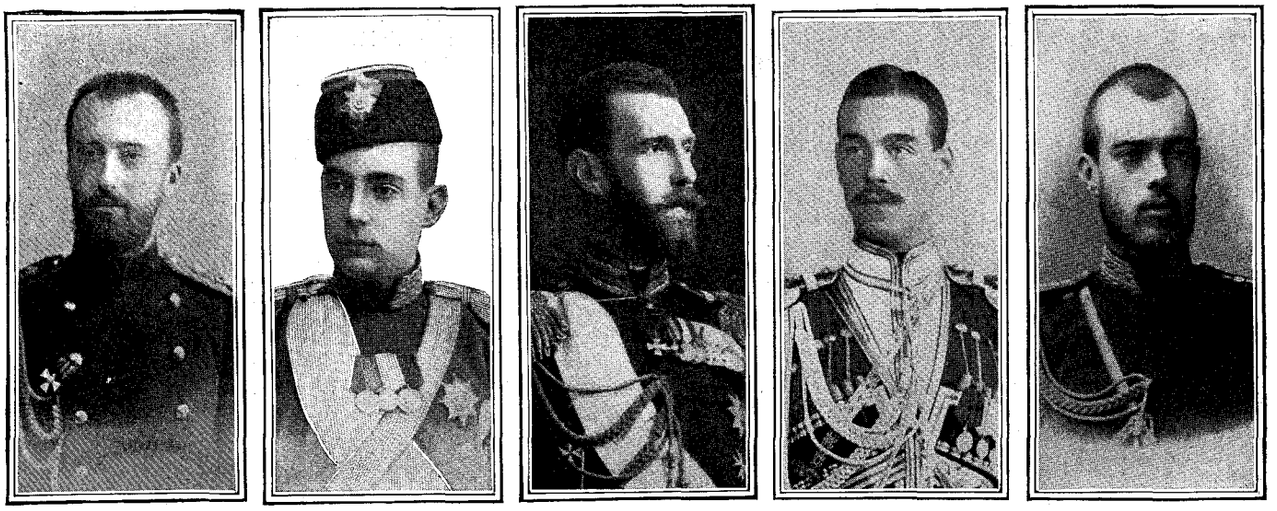

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS MIKHAILOVITCH. | GRAND DUKE ANDRÉ VLADIMIROVITCH. | GRAND DUKE SERGE ALEXANDROVITCH. | GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH. | GRAND DUKE SERGE MIKHAILOVITCH.

"This grand-ducal ring is the Russian governing syndicate unlimited; and no minister could withstand it for a month," says "a Russian official of high rank," in the London *Quarterly Review*. "It is able to thwart his plans in their primary stage, to discredit them in the Tsar's eyes during the discussion, or to have them cancelled after the Emperor has sanctioned them. Obviously Russia has more autocrats than one."

A GRAND DUCAL RING.

of the case we are absolutely agreed. We take exactly the same view of them as do the rest of the world."

One of the most important newspapers in England, outside of London, the Manchester *Guardian*, professes itself appalled by the magnitude of the issues raised by Russia's proceedings:

"The action of the *Smolensk* [in stopping the German ship *Prinz Heinrich*] raises many subsidiary questions of even greater importance than the immunity of mail-bags from capture. It is not the first Russian man-of-war that has used the narrow waters of the Red Sea to intercept merchantmen as they emerged from the canal. It has been asked whether it is consistent with the neutrality of the Suez Canal that its approaches should be blockaded in that way. What is the use of guaranteeing the free use of the canal when vessels can be so readily intercepted in the narrow waters of the Gulf of Suez? If the canal is to remain an international highway in time of war, will it not be necessary also to neutralize the Gulf of Suez in order that vessels using the canal shall at least have a fair chance of escape in more open waters? Of what advantage to us is an overwhelming naval supremacy in the Mediterranean if a single cruiser in the Red Sea can bring our Eastern shipping to a standstill? Have we ever realized the real change in strategic conditions produced by the Suez Canal? Has it not transferred the strategic center of our Eastern trade in time of war from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and, if so, why is the maintenance of a strong Mediterranean squadron still a cardinal principle of British naval policy? There is literally no end to questions of that kind if one begins to propound them."

France shows no eagerness to rush into the discussions which impart such animation to the tone of the London press. The organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, was silent for days on the whole topic, and finally made observations of a general kind. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), carrying great weight but without ministerial inspiration, ventures to say that the Russian naval officers who are so aggravating to certain neutrals must have acted on reliable information when they stopped and seized ships. It knows, moreover, "of no rule or general custom prohibiting merchant vessels of a state at war from suddenly transforming themselves into naval units even on the high seas," while the Powers in general are thus soothed:

"We fully understand that this extremely delicate question should arouse intense interest in London and Berlin as well as in other countries liable to be directly concerned. At the same time, in spite of its seriousness and difficulty, we are convinced that diplomacy will, with no great trouble, and, it may be, by means of arbitration, adjust the dispute which is and should remain nothing beyond a problem of international law."

In Germany, those organs which, after the fashion of the Leipsic *Grenzboten* and the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, preach the gospel of a great German navy, say that the problems of neutrality raised by the war confirm all that the Emperor has said of the need of more battle-ships. "If we had a few cruisers stationed in the Mediterranean," declares the *Magdeburgische Zeitung*, "we could speedily find a remedy for the present state of affairs. Now we must wait in silence for anything that happens." A few German dailies, not officially inspired, are bold in their tone toward Russia. "Russia," asserts the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "must be asked and forced to cease her illegal acts, to make reparation and to apologize." Quite different is the tone of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), in touch with the official world. It advises the German nation to remain calm and to refrain from giving offense. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin), altho not an official organ, is inclined to preach official moderation, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, also more unofficial than official, deems German diplomacy adequate to the emergency without any exertion of the pressure of public opinion. The organ of German liberalism, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), says something which, if uttered by the organ of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, would be thought sarcastic perhaps:

"France has now a splendid opportunity to show the world the utility of her accord with Great Britain. She can act as mediator between both her friends."

Vienna organs, with the exception of the *Fremdenblatt*, under the thumb of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, consider Russia regardless of all neutral rights. "What is the object of Russia's conduct," inquires the *Neue Freie Presse*, "in view of the fact that she has every reason to observe scrupulously all the obligations of international law? It is in harmony with the incomprehensible proceedings which recently have characterized Russian policy." The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) urges neutrals to insist upon their rights in dealing with the St. Petersburg Government, the *Zeit* (Vienna) deems Russia's attitude in searching and seizing unwarrantably "subversive of international morality," and the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna), with the freedom of a Socialist paper, avers that "the morals of Czardom are responsible for these presumptuous outrages—how are naval officers to know the difference between right and wrong when at home they know only despotism,

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tyranny, rascality, and violence?" Russia's attitude toward neutral Powers, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), can not be sanctioned by any of them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TURKISH CRISIS THREATENED.

STORIES of a typical Turkish character—women maltreated and children hurled down precipices—are reaching European newspapers from various parts of the Ottoman Empire and eliciting comment of a familiar kind. The London *News*, for instance, says:

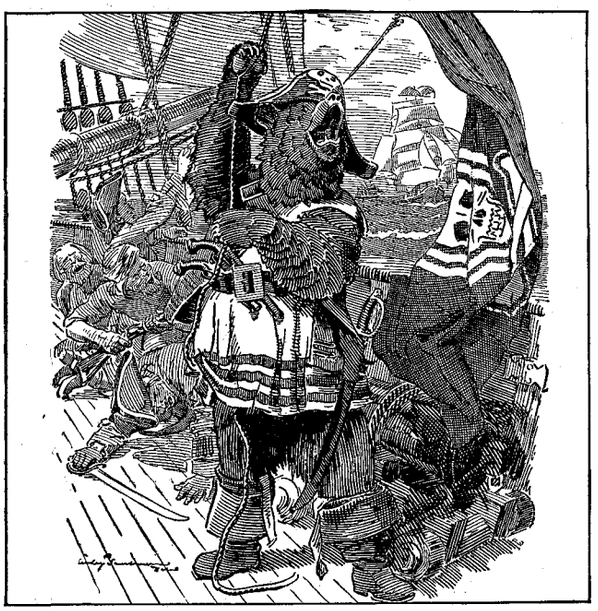
"Hell has broken loose again in Armenia, and we are face to face once more with the sickening tale of massacre, outrage, and devastation with which the rule of the Sultan has familiarized us. The only difference in the latest atrocities is that they are being carried on systematically, without cessation, and that the burnings and murderings which have been going on for more than a month were scarcely marked by Europe, and therefore can be prolonged with impunity by the master of these bloody revels. The intention of the Sultan is clear enough. He means to annihilate the hated race whose blood runs in his own veins, and no doubt he reckons on having chosen a favorable moment."

But the newspapers which support the Balfour ministry, especially the London *Mail* and *Times*, while admitting that "it is still exceedingly difficult to form any clear idea of the events of the last few months" within the Sultan's dominion, aver that all disturbances have been exaggerated. They particularly deprecate agitation for intervention in Turkish affairs just now. On the other hand, the opposition press of London clamors for action of some sort, especially in Macedonia. Says the London *Speaker:*

"Knowing well that the perfunctory efforts of diplomacy have failed, warned that the devastations, the outrages, and the infamies of last year are about to be renewed, a nation neither unsympathetic nor taken by surprise incurs a responsibility for what must follow. It is easy to blame the reckless courage of men who prefer liberty to peace. It is easy to balance the criminality of rebel and oppressor. We have to face the reproaches of a third class—the dumb peasants who can only follow their leaders, the women, the children, and the aged, whom a rising must doom either to massacre or starvation. It is they who suffer when we efface ourselves from the concert of Europe and delegate our duties to the reactionary empires. Doubtless there are difficulties in the way of a fresh diplomatic move. Even France is the ally of Russia, and Russia is against autonomy. But how much did we care for the susceptibilities of Russia when we sent our mission to Tibet? Are we to be bold only for our own aggrandizement? Are we to dread the displeasure of our rival only when our hands are clean?"

A very similar division of standpoint is noticeable in the Berlin press, all official organs making light of Turkish difficulties. The organ of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is saying practically nothing, altho the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, comments freely upon the theme. The Turkish Empire, it thinks, is on the eve of a great crisis. "At the present moment it appears that instead of realizing the decisive importance of the hour and of employing time to advantage, Hussein Hilmi Pasha (the Turkish commissioner in Macedonia), under pressure of orders from the Sultan and with the involuntary complicity of a diplomacy that soon tires, is applying himself to the task of making a laughing-stock of the satisfaction nominally given to Macedonia." "If the question of Armenia causes the Turkish Government anxiety," comments the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "the question of Macedonia, on the other hand, does not seem to be approaching a stage of definite peace. On the contrary, a new explosion of fury is expected from that direction." Notwithstanding all this, the official press of Constantinople, inspired by the grand vizier, assures followers of the prophet that there is nothing to fear from the Powers, not even from Austria. In fact, the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) lays special stress upon the friendliness subsisting between the Sultan and the Austrian Emperor. The *Sabah* (Constantinople), after bestowing the conventional praise upon the Sultan, asserts that "the progress made by this empire under his rule is meeting with the approval of the great Powers of Europe," adding:

"While the Sultan for his part displays a consuming anxiety for the welfare of all so favored as to dwell beneath his sway, so, too, he yearns for the maintenance of good relations between his empire and the other powerful states of the world. A new and happy evidence of this is found in the bestowal of the Hanedani Ali Osman order upon the Emperor Francis Joseph. And, as a matter of fact, the friendly relations subsisting for a long time between the Ottoman Government and that great Power, Austria-Hungary, have been confirmed and strengthened by the Sultan Hamid."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE JOLLY ROGERS.

CAPTAIN BEAR—"Aha! We're clear of the Dardanelles. Up goes the fighting flag!"

CHORUS (from below)—"We are the jollies, the Emperor's jollies, merchant and pirate, too!" —*Punch* (London).

A PRELUDE.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"A SEA OF TROUBLES."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Manchu and Muscovite."—B. L. Putnam Weale. (552 pp.; $3. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Letter H."—Charles Felton Pidgin. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"True Republicanism."—Frank Preston Stearns. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net.)

"A Year in Europe."—Walter W. Moore. (366 pp.; $1.25 net. Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 1.—Reports state that Japanese armies under Generals Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki are attacking Russian positions south, southeast, and east of Liaoyang. Japanese reinforcements reported as landing at Yinkow.

Lieutenant-General Count Keller is killed by a Japanese shell at Yang-tse Pass, thirty miles east of Liaoyang.

August 2.—Russian and Japanese official despatches confirm the report that General Kuroki has broken the Russian line of defense east and southeast of Liaoyang. According to a Tokyo despatch, the Japanese, after three days' fighting, capture Shan-Tai-Kow, one of Port Arthur's important defenses.

August 3.—The Russians abandon Hai-Cheng and retreat northward, many dying of sunstroke on the march. Intense anxiety is reported as prevailing in St. Petersburg over the peril of Kuropatkin's army. Word comes from Che-Foo that refugees from Port Arthur confirm the reports of Japanese repulses, but state that preparations are being made for another assault. It is rumored that the Japanese lost 20,000 men during their attack.

August 4.—Despatches state that the Japanese have two hundred thousand men on three sides of Kuropatkin, and that Field-Marshal Oyama has established headquarters in the field with the army.

A Russian flotilla makes a sortie from Port Arthur and is repulsed.

Reports from St. Petersburg put the Russian losses in the fighting before Hai-Cheng at twenty-nine officers and one thousand men killed.

August 5.—Official reports place the Japanese losses before Hai-Cheng at 1,830 men killed or wounded.

August 6. General Kuropatkin reports advances of all the Japanese columns.

August 7.—General Stoessel reports from Port Arthur that he repulsed the attacks of General Noge's troops on July 26, 27, and 28, inflicting losses which he estimates at 10,000. Reports from Che-Foo tell of another unsuccessful attack on August 5, resulting in heavy casualties among the Japanese.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 1.—Minister Bowen sends a report to the State Department indicating his belief that the seizure of the asphalt beds by Venezuela would hardly hold in law.

Panama makes formal protest against the canal commission's assertion of customs jurisdiction over islands and harbors near the canal zone.

Ten thousand teamsters go on strike in Vienna.

August 2.—The Russian Government issues a statement regarding the case of the *Malacca*, asserting that her liberation establishes no precedent in regard to the right of war-ships to search and seize neutral vessels under certain conditions.

August 4.—The German Government begins an inquiry as to the sinking of the steamship *Thea* by Russian war-ships.

The Ziegler relief expedition returns to Norway, having failed to reach the *America*.

August 5.—The Philippine commission recommends that the opium trade be made a government monopoly, and that the importation of the drug be prohibited at the end of three years.

A despatch arrives stating that a British force has crossed the Brahmaputra on the road to Lhasa.

August 7.—Reports received state that British troops entered Lhasa unopposed, the Dalai Lama fleeing to a neighboring monastery.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 2.—Chairman Cortelyou announces in Chicago the members of the executive committee of the Republican national committee.

August 3.—Chairman Taggart announces that Gorman is to be general adviser and Delancey Nicoll vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is formally notified of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and accepts.

August 5.—Judge Parker resigns his office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York.

August 6.—It is stated that the Democratic congressional committee is sending out through the mails 75,000 speeches a day.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 1.—Labor Commissioner Wright reports that while wages of laborers have increased 16.6 per cent. since 1896, the cost of living has increased 15.5 per cent.

The Treasury deficit for the year is estimated at $23,000,000.

The State Department directs Minister Bowen, at Caracas, to protest against the seizure of asphalt properties by the Venezuelan Government.

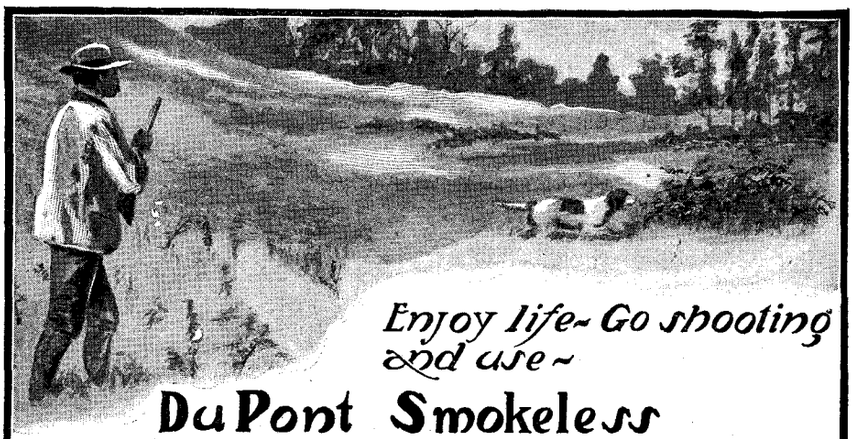
August 2.—It is stated authoritatively in Washington that further action against the beef trust is not to be taken at this time.

August 3.—The Teamsters' Union orders drivers of ice-wagons in Chicago not to deliver ice to meat dealers whose wagons operate from the stock-yards. A riot ensues.

August 4.—Justice Nash, of the New York Supreme Court, declares the new Trading Stamp law unconstitutional.

August 6.—The *Olympia*, the *Baltimore*, and the *Cleveland*, under command of Rear-Admiral Jewell, are ordered to Smyrna to support Minister Leishman in his efforts to secure recognition of the rights of American citizens in Turkey.

August 7.—The Chicago Federation of Labor, which has a membership of nearly 300,000, votes financial aid to the meat strikers.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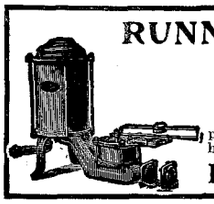

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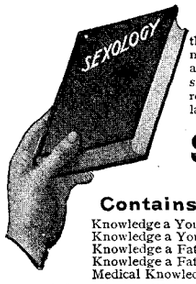

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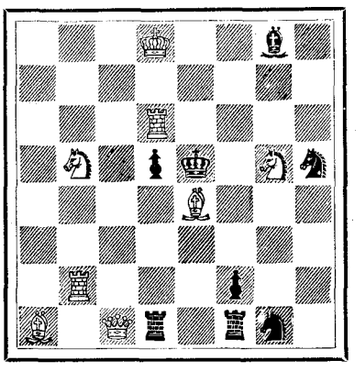
Problem 962.

W. J. SMITH.

First Special Prize *Sydney Morning Herald.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 K 2 b 1 ; 8 ; 3 R 4 ; 1 S 1 p k 1 S s ; 4 B 3 ; 8 ; 1 R 3 p 2 ; B 1 Q r 1 r s 1 .

White mates in two moves.

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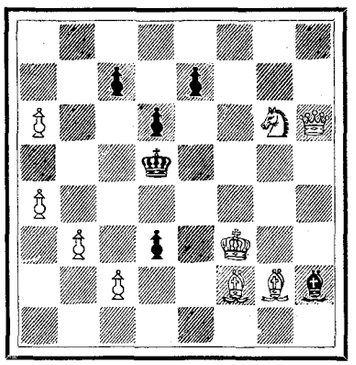
SET.

MOTTO: "Thesaurus."

A. **Problem 963.**

Black—Six Pieces.



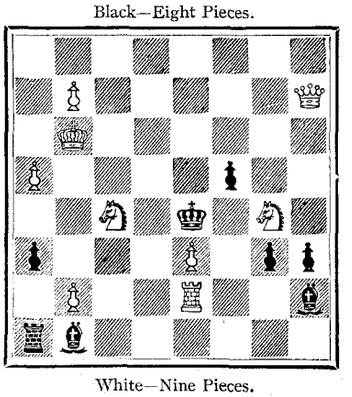
White—Nine Pieces.

8 ; 2 p 1 p 3 ; P 2 p 2 S Q ; 3 k 4 ; P 7 ; 1 P 1 p 1 K 2 ; 2 P 2 B B b ; 8.

White mates in two moves.

B. **Problem 964.**

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8 ; 1 P 5 Q ; 1 K 6 ; P 4 p 2 ; 2 S 1 k 1 S 1 ; p 3 P 1 p p ; 1 P 2 R 2 b ; r b 6.

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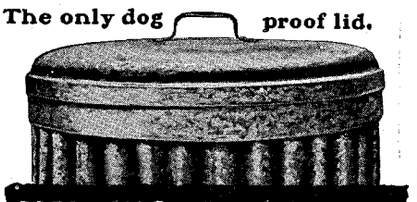

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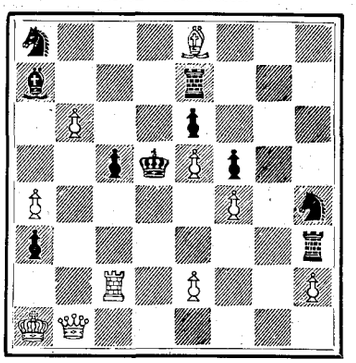
C. **Problem 965.**

Black—Ten Pieces.



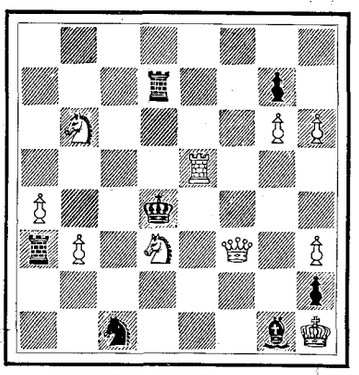
White—Ten Pieces.

s 3 B 3; b 3 r 3; 1 P 2 p 3; 2 p k P p 2; P 4 P 1 s; p 6 r; 2 R 1 P 2 P; K Q 6.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 966.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 3 r 2 p 1; 1 S 4 P P; 4 R 3; P 2 k 4; r P 1 S 1 Q 1 P; 7 p; 2 s 3 b K.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 954. Key-move: B—B sq.

No. 955. Author's Key: B—K 6.

Second Solution: Q—Kt 2.

No. 956. Key-move: B—Kt 4.

No. 957.

1. R—B 2 / R—Q 6 — 2. R—R 2 / R x P ch — 3. R x R ch / P—Q 6 — 4. R x P, mate
1. ..... / 2. R—Q 8 — 3. Q—K Kt 2 / R—Q 6 — 4. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / 2. ..... / 3. P—Q 6 — 4. Q—Kt 7, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N.

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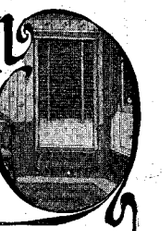

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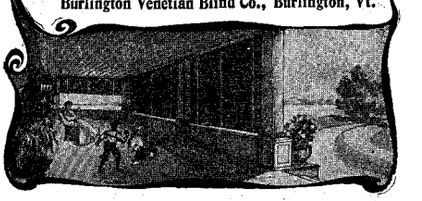

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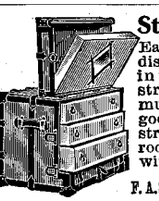

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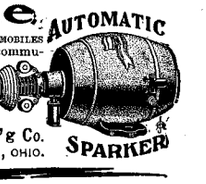

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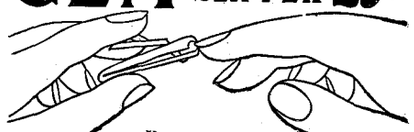

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954: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; M. Almy, Chicago; W. D. L. R., New York City; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; Y. B. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

954, 955: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.

954, 955, 956: B. Alten, Elyria, O.

955: The Rev. B. G. White, Jacksonville, Fla. Prof. C. B. Taylor, Ness City, Kans.; G. R. Williams, Little Rock, Ark.; F. R. Mathewson, Newport, R. I.

955, 956, 957: E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; H. P. Brunner, Yellow House, Pa.

956: E. J. Edwards, Oxnard, Cal.

957: Dr. E. O. Stuckey, Montgomery, Ala.

In addition to those reported, the Rev. B. G. W., C. L. A., and W K. Greely, Boston, got 952; O. W. and Dr. R. J. O'Connell, San Francisco, 952 and 953; E. A. C. and the Rev. W. R., 953.

German Tourney.

The Masters' Tournament of the German Chess Association was concluded here on Wednesday, August 5, when the unfinished game between Schlechter and Gottschall resulted in favor of the former. Schlechter thereby tied Bardeleben and Swiderski for first place, and the three divide the first, second, and third prizes. Bernstein and Marco share the fourth and fifth prizes, while Berger and Mieses divide the sixth. Following is the final standing of the contestants:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bardeleben	7½	4½	Suechting	6	6
Schlechter	7½	4½	Wolf	6	6
Swiderski	7½	4½	Fleischmann	5	7
Bernstein	7	5	Caro	4	8
Marco	7	5	John	4	8
Berger	6½	5½	Gottschall	3½	8½
Mieses	6½	5½			

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Slightly Ambiguous.—EXCITED PARENT (to youthful son): "Now, then, be as quick as you can with this letter, and, mind! if you miss that post you'll catch it."—*Judy*.

Just an Explanation.—Boss: "What time is it, Pat?"

PAT: "Shure it's after three, sor."

Boss: "After three? Why, I thought it was only a little past two."

PAT: "Faith, an' when it's past two isn't it after three, thin, tho, begorra, it has not quite caught up wid it yit."—*Tit-Bits*.

Sang of Nero.—A school teacher at Three Rivers asked her pupils the other day who Nero was. The only response came from a little fellow who held up his hand. "Arthur," said the teacher, "do you know who Nero was?" "Yes, ma'am," he answered proudly, "he's the one we sing about in our Sunday-school." The teacher was unable to recall any song in gospel hymns where Nero was mentioned.

"What is the song like, Arthur?" she asked.

"Nero, my God, to thee," was the answer given by the child.—Detroit *Journal*.

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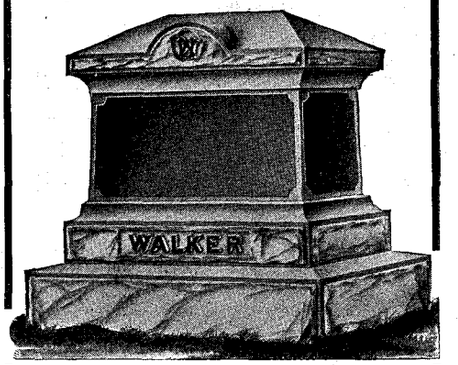

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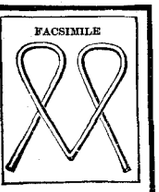

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. L. B.," Grand Junction, Colo.—"Can you tell me how many stars are visible to the naked eye?"

From 4,000 to 6,000 fixed stars are visible to the naked eye. By the use of a telescope from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 may be seen.

"D. G.," Lima, Ohio.—"What are the correct pronunciations of the plurals of French words used in the English language for which we have no English equivalents? For example, how are the plural forms of 'chauffeur,' 'beau,' 'attaché,' 'débutante,' pronounced, according to best English usage?"

In general, French words which have become naturalized in the English language take their native plural forms. Below we give both plural forms and pronunciations of the words referred to: "Chauffeurs," pronounced as if written *show"furze';* "beaux," *bows* (pronounced as the archer's weapon); "attachés," pronounced *at"tah"shayz';* "débutantes," pronounced *day"bu"tantz',* the "a" in the last two words being pronounced as "a" in "arm."

"H. V. K.," New York.—"(1) Will you please differentiate the meanings of the words 'avocation' and 'vocation'? (2) Are they not synonymous, and were they not always so?"

An "avocation" is "that which takes one from his regular calling"; it is "a minor or irregular occupation." The term is used loosely by good writers for "vocation," which strictly signifies the main calling or business of life; an "avocation" is a diversion. "Avocation" is synonymous with "diversion"; it has been used as a synonym of "vocation," but this usage is condemned by purists. These words were not originally synonymous, the first being derived from the Latin *avoco,* "I call away," and the second from *voco,* "I call."

"P. W. D.," Tacoma, Wash.—"Where can I find 'Yquem' in the Standard Dictionary, and what is its correct pronunciation?"

Under wine. "Château Yquem" is the name of a variety of Sauterne, the last element of which is pronounced ee'kem'.

"J. M. J.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Kindly state whether a verb in the singular or the plural number should be used at the end of the following sentence: 'The rose is one of the most beautiful flowers that there *is.*'"

A verb in the plural number should be used. "The rose is one of the most beautiful flowers that there *are*" is grammatically correct. This will be more clearly seen by reversing the sentence and thus placing the words that form the sentence in closer relation the one to the other: "Of the most beautiful flowers that there *are* the rose is one." The use of "is" is incorrect because the relative "that" (antecedent "flowers"), being plural, requires the use of a plural verb.

"J. V.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In the course of my reading I came across the following sentence: 'This vast amount is to be spent in rearing decent houses for the needy ones.' Please inform me whether the use made of the word 'rearing' is correct. Is not the word restricted in its meaning to 'bringing up'?"

The word "rear" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *ræran* (from *risan,* meaning "rise"). In connection with this meaning it has been used to mean to lift up or elevate; to build up or erect; to bring up or nurture. The use of the word in the sentence quoted is correct.

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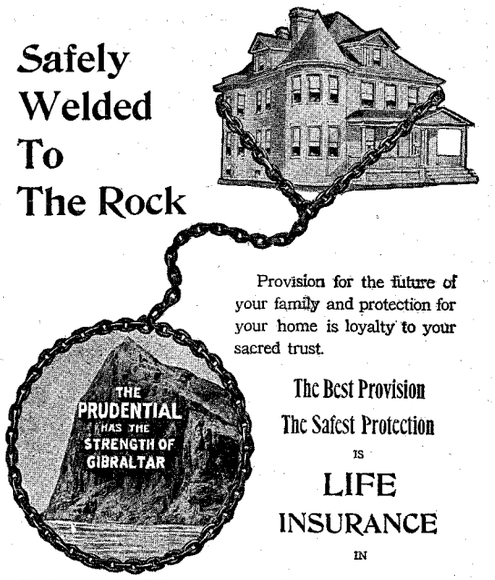

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